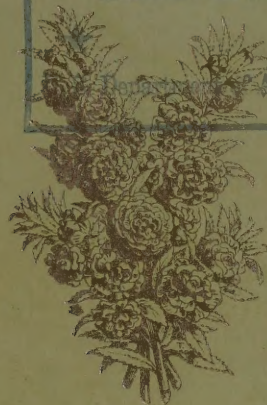


63.9

Australia
1866-1884

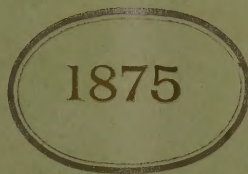
3.9



SEED
AND
PLANT CATALOGUE

ANDERSON, HALL, & Co.

SEEDSMEN AND PLANT MERCHANTS
PITT STREET
SYDNEY



NEW & CHOICE SEEDS FOR 1875.

SELECTED SEED SAMPLES OF MAIZE,

GROWN BY

SIR WILLIAM MACARTHUR, of Camden Park.

**Large Yellow Flint Maize
Smaller, or American Maize
Earliest French Maize**

Comes to maturity in 75 to 80 days.

} PRICE, 12s. 6d. PER BUSHEL.

Camden Park Maize has been justly celebrated for many years, and has always carried off the highest honours at our Exhibitions. The samples we offer are quite pure, specially selected for Seed, and such as cannot be obtained elsewhere. The Earliest French is superior to the "Ninety Day" variety, and comes to maturity sooner. It would be especially valuable sown thickly as a green fodder crop.

NEW PEAS FOR 1875.

**William 1st
Popular
Superlative
Omega**

} PRICE, 2s. PER QUART.

The above were introduced by Sir William Macarthur, who speaks most highly of their size, quality, and productiveness. Superlative is quite a giant, growing from 5 to 6 feet high, and produces pods more like Broad Beans than Peas.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

NEW AND CHOICE
VEGETABLES & FRUITS,
FOR 1875.

LARGE EARLY SCHWEINFURT CABBAGE.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PAGE 11.)

A German variety, recently introduced. Heads large, compact, and of fine quality; adapted for summer and autumn use. It is said to be the largest early variety in cultivation.

Price, 1s. 6d. per Ounce.

LENORMAND'S SHORT-STEMMED CAULIFLOWER.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PAGE 11.)

A new French variety, producing immense white heads of close texture and of fine flavour. Highly recommended.

Price, 1s. per Packet.

NEW GREEN CLIMBING PRESCOTT MELON.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PAGE 19.)

A new variety of this favourite fruit. It is particularly adapted for trellis culture. Form and quality of superior excellence.

Price, 1s. per Packet.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

New and Choice Vegetables and Fruits—Continued.

STRAW COLOURED ONION.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PAGE 19.)

A beautiful form of this favourite vegetable ; delicate straw colour, thin necked, and a good keeper.

Price, 1s. per Ounce.

NEW WARTED MARROW SQUASH.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PAGE 21.)

Middle sized, with orange coloured flesh ; melting, and of good quality. The skin, where it can be seen, is of a bright red, and is closely netted with grey warts.

Price, 1s. per Packet.

GRASSES.

Dunnicliff's Pedigree }
Perennial Rye Grass } **Price, 15s. per Bushel.**

EARLY DWARF RED TOMATO.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PAGE 25.)

A new French variety, early, and very dwarf, producing abundantly large clusters of middle sized fruit ; it is smooth skinned and full fleshed. The small size of this plant, its earliness, and great productiveness will soon make it a great favourite.

1s. per Packet.

NEW ARLINGTON TOMATO.

Fruit uniformly large ; perfect in form, which is round or oval ; colour, bright clear red ; and perfectly solid.

Price, 1s. per Packet.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

New and Choice Vegetables and Fruits—Continued.

VEGETABLE SPONGE

Should be sown in holes similar to Cucumber, and supported with poles 6 or 8 feet in height. It is also suitable for covering old fences. It produces large quantities of fruit from 12 to 18 inches long. When ripe, the outer skin drops off, leaving a network of fibre, useful for many purposes, amongst others, that of a flesh brush for the bath.

1s. per Packet.

NEW ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PAGE 17.)

Bottle Shaped	}	Price, 1s. per Packet.
Pear Shaped		
Ringed Pear Shaped		

NEW POTATOES FOR 1875.

NEW LATE ROSE.

Said to be the finest American variety yet sent out. For description, see page 28.

2s. per lb.

NEW PROLIFIC.

A very handsome and productive variety. Crop last season at the rate of **29 tons** per acre.

1s. per lb.

AMERICAN RED SKINNED FLOUR BALL.

Our grower, this last unfavourable season, planted 7 lbs. and took up 5 cwt. of serviceable tubers.

6d. per lb.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

BRITISH & COLONIAL SEED WAREHOUSE,

258 AND 260 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

To OUR CUSTOMERS —

Encouraged by the many complimentary letters received after the publication of our 1873-4 Catalogue, we have made our present issue still more comprehensive, and have spared no expense in illustrating it superbly. It contains much valuable information for the amateur, and will be useful as a book of reference.

We post our Catalogue to all Customers, and will esteem it a favour if our friends will send us the names and addresses of any likely purchasers of seeds or plants, to whom we may send copies.

Our yearly increasing business is a gratifying proof, that our efforts hitherto to supply the best seeds only, have been appreciated by the public, and it will always be our endeavour to supply a first-class article at a moderate price.

The following pages contain a detailed list of Garden and Farm Seeds and Plants, including all standard varieties as well as many valuable novelties.

Soliciting early orders,

We remain,

Yours faithfully,

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.

1st February, 1875.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

*The Attention of our Customers is particularly directed
to the following Pages.*

Send Name and Address with Order.

We earnestly request that every Order should have Name and Address of Sender, and instructions how to send, plainly written thereon, as we frequently receive Orders without either the one or the other, which occasions much delay and disappointment.

Seed Orders promptly dispatched.

During the sowing season the rush of business is so great that it is not always possible to dispatch all orders immediately they are received; however, they are placed in rotation, and as we possess every facility and a large staff of assistants, our friends may rely upon immediate attention. When delay is necessary, our correspondents will be duly advised of the cause.

Our System of Packing Seeds.

We use every means to ensure safe delivery of Seeds; small parcels we always pack in cases (which are charged at cost price). This is by far the best system; but when it is not practicable we use strong bags, and heavy seeds, such as Lucerne, Clover, &c., in quantity we pack always in *Double New Sacks*.

Parcels Enclosed.

When small parcels are ordered with a bulk line, we invariably enclose one in the other; for instance, if a correspondent orders a sack of Lucerne and a few pound parcels of garden seeds, we pack the small lots in the mouth of the bag of Lucerne, so as to make *one package only* and economise carriage.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Fruit Trees and Plants carefully packed.

We have an admirable system of Packing, and have had many complimentary letters during the past season. *Fruit Trees* are packed in canvas, with a soft moist material about the roots so as to avoid any injury in transit, under this system they will travel for six weeks or two months safely. *Pot Plants* packed in cases will travel nearly as long, provided that the packages are kept dry and not exposed to cold winds.

Seeds by Post.

We beg to call attention of our friends to the increased facilities for procuring seeds by Post; we can now send Parcels of any size not exceeding 16 ozs., for one half-penny per oz. We do a very large trade in this way.

We are not liable for Loss after Dispatch of Goods.

We make no charge for the delivery of goods in the City, at the Wharves, or Railway; but do not hold ourselves responsible after we have procured a receipt for the goods as delivered in good order.

Terms.

Our CASH TERMS are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, (6d. in the £) off Catalogue rates, unless for Oats, Barley, and other heavy lines; special quotations are also an exception. Unless specified, Prices quoted for large parcels are always nett, without discount. Our CREDIT TERMS are Three Months; our Accounts are rendered 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

Remit with first Orders.

Unknown correspondents are requested to remit with first orders, or to send us a satisfactory Sydney reference. Attention to the above is particularly desired to prevent delay.

Send Cash with all small Orders.

We particularly desire that our Customers (unless those having current accounts) should remit with small orders, as thereby we will be saved much book-keeping. We will at all times make up to amount remitted, or return stamps for any balance, if desired.

Remittances.

Can be made by Crossed Cheques, Drafts, or Post-office Orders. Collection on each country Cheque is one shilling.

Send small sums in Stamps or Post-office Orders.

We do not recommend any of our correspondents to send coin in letters—postage stamps or post-office orders are the most economical and secure.

Our Seeds are of the Best Quality procurable.

We spare neither trouble nor expense to secure Seeds of the very best quality ; our imported stocks are from the most reliable sources in England and the Continent, and *are the best that money can buy*. When received here, the germinating quality is carefully tested, and any parcel that does not come up to our standard of growth is immediately rejected and does not go out.

No Responsibility however.

As explained above, we are not Growers, but Importers and Contractors ; and though we have every confidence in the genuineness of our seeds, still we cannot hold ourselves responsible for error, further than to the amount of the cost of the seed,

We will not be Undersold.

Our Catalogue prices will be found to be most moderate. However, we are prepared to compete with any respectable firm in the trade ; and though it has always been our endeavour to make quality the first consideration, still we will not be undersold, and will be obliged if our customers will name any lower quotations made to them.

Every Country Town should have a Local Seedsman.

THE increased importance of our country towns and the large settled population around them, leads us to believe that there is an opening in any of them for a local Seedsman, and that any one who was careful to sell only a first-class article, would be certain to meet with a large and profitable demand.

A small sum of money will purchase a supply of Seeds sufficient at least to test the requirements of the District.

We test all our Seeds and *sell only a first-class article*, so that our Customers will have every advantage to start with.

The Seed trade, on a small scale, does not require much labour, great care and attention is all that is required.

There is a very fair profit on the sale of Seeds for the retailer.

We sell Gummed Pockets or Envelopes of all sizes from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 ozs., which are most convenient.

We present our Wholesale Customers with Show Cards and a Copy of our "Handbook to the Garden," which is a most reliable guide.

We suggest a simple method for testing the growth of Seeds in a few days. This is most speedily done by spreading a few seeds between the folds of a small piece of damp flannel, which should then be rolled up closely and kept in a warm place, carefully observing that a uniform moisture is maintained. In about a week most seeds will germinate under such treatment; the exceptions can be sown in flower pots; a light covering of sandy soil and light watering is all that is necessary. The Pots should be placed on a shelf indoors, or in a box shaded with canvas. These hints properly carried out will prove the growing quality of any seeds.

We have no Agents, and make no consignments.

STOREKEEPERS CASE OF SEEDS, VALUE £10.

HALF THE QUANTITIES, £5.

2 bushel Peas, round and wrinkled

$\frac{1}{2}$ " Broad Windsor Beans

$\frac{1}{2}$ " French Beans, 2 sorts

4 lb. Cabbage, early and late sorts

6 lb. Turnip, white, yellow, Swede

4 lb. Radish, 2 sorts, long and turnip

1 lb. Lettuce, sorts (cabbage vars.)

3 lb. Onion, best keeping, 2 sorts

2 lb. Carrot, long and horri, 2 sorts

1 lb. Parsnip, hollow crowned

1 lb. Cauliflower, the best sorts

1 lb. Mustard, white

1 lb. Cress, extra curled

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Cucumber, long green

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Water Melon, varieties

1 lb. Parsley, extra curled

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Celery

500 Seed Pockets, assorted

Handbook, Catalogues, and Show Cards.

 Our Terms are—Cash, or a Sydney Reference from Unknown Correspondents.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS BY POST.

WE can send packets of Seeds to any part of the Colonies at the undermentioned postal rates. A packet may contain any number of varieties, provided it does not exceed the maximum weight of 16 ozs.

This branch of our business is yearly increasing to a very large extent, which proves that our Customers in the interior fully appreciate the advantage of getting small packets by post.

We add the table of postal charges :—

Packets for transmission to any part of New South Wales :

Not exceeding 4 oz.	...	...	2d.	} Regulation post bags 2d. and 3d. each.
" " 6 oz.	...	...	3d.	
" " 8 oz.	...	...	4d.	
" " 12 oz.	...	...	6d.	
" " 16 oz.	...	...	8d.	

No packet must exceed 16 ozs. (bags included) but may contain any number of varieties.

Parcels for the neighbouring colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, *are chargeable with double the above rates.*

OUR £1 POST PACKET OF SEEDS, POSTAGE INCLUDED.

3 ounces Cabbage (early & late)	1 ounce Parsley	1 ounce Leek
1 " Lettuce (best curled)	1 " Cauliflower	1 packet Celery
1 " Carrot	3 " Turnip (3 sorts)	2 packets Melon (sorts)
1 " Onion	1 " Cress	1 " Cucumber
" Radish	1 " Mustard	1 " Pumpkin
1 " Parsnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Beet	1 " Tomato
	1 packet Vegetable Marrow.	

The above will be delivered free to any post town in the Colony for £1.

Half the above quantities forwarded for Ten Shillings in Stamps.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Our cultural directions will be found more particularly applicable to the County of Cumberland and Coast Districts; but they can be adapted to any part of New South Wales by making an allowance for the variation of the climate.

Our *Handbook to the Garden*, price 1s.; post paid, 1s. 3d.

ASPARAGUS.

1s. *per oz.*

This delicate and fashionable vegetable is of the easiest culture, and suits all the climates of the colony. It may be grown in any kind of garden soil, but prefers rich loam of a saline character. It cannot be grown to perfection unless manured abundantly every autumn or winter. Salt, or, better still, nitrate of soda, should be added to stable or any other kind of manure employed. The shoots should not be gathered from the same rows for more than five or six weeks in the same season; but when a prolonged supply is required, rows or beds should be allowed to grow until succession is wanted, when the haulm may be cut down and the rows dressed. Those first cut from may then be allowed to make their growth. Two-year old plants are the best for forming asparagus beds. These can be supplied during the autumn and winter months; or they may be raised in beds of prepared soil, drilled eighteen inches, and an inch or so in the rows, and thinned if necessary to six inches. Sow in July or August, and they will be fit for planting as "two-year olds" the second winter after sowing. Some sow where the beds are to be permanent; but our plan is preferable, because it saves ground and weeding for two years at least. It is best not to cut the young shoots until the third year from seed; nor should the shoots from planting "two-year olds" be cut until the following year; or if cut at all it should be sparingly.

Purple Dutch
Large Common

Erfurt Giant
Connover's Colossal, 2s. *per oz.*

BEET.

1s. *per oz.*

Beet should follow a cabbage or cauliflower crop, or at any rate some crop for which the land had been well manured; because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure be used for the crop. Sow in September and October in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart; thin out to ten or twelve inches, and be careful to "single" the plants. Generally two plants spring from a single seed, and if they are allowed to grow together the result will be unsightly. Strong soil suits best for beet, but it is not particular.

Nutting's Selected Dwarf Red
Henderson's Short Top

Blood Red
Whyte's Black

Silver, or Spinach Beet

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

1s. *per oz.*

Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as cabbage. They require well-worked, rich soil, with liberal manuring. This vegetable is not as well known in this colony as it deserves to be. They are most useful in winter, and the January sowing may therefore be considered the main one. Dwarf kinds should be planted in rows two feet apart and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. Large sorts three feet by two.

Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens

Melville's Garnishing

Acme Kale

GARDEN SEEDS.

BEANS (FRENCH OR KIDNEY).

1s. 6d. per quart.

As a summer green vegetable the French or Kidney Bean is without an equal in our dry and fickle climate. It is a universally valued crop ever since the cabbage aphid made its appearance. It is also a useful family dish when dry. Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, as the weather suits, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart and four inches in the rows. The tall climbing kinds should have from three to four feet between the rows and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September or October, and stakes should be provided for them. The soil should not be too rich for the French bean, as in moist summers they will be likely to produce too much haulm and little or no fruit. This is especially a "poor man's" vegetable, though not despised by the rich.

Pale Dun or Cream Coloured

Dark Dun or Liver Coloured

White Rice Bean

Robin's Egg

China Speckled or Robin's Egg

Negro Long Pod

Governor Denison, *favourite sort*

BEANS, FRENCH (RUNNERS).

1s. 6d. per quart.

Napoleon or Zebra, *recommended*White Dutch, *large and fine*Scarlet Runner, *beautiful flower, and much esteemed as a green vegetable, 2s. per quart.*

Snake; *this is a most curious variety, it is a runner, bears long narrow pods of about two to three feet long, in bunches, bears immense crops and is of very delicate flavour. 6d. per ounce.*

BEANS (BROAD).

1s. 3d. per quart.

Strong loam and clayey soil suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for a previous crop. Sow in May, in drills four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows. Sow also in June, July, and August, reducing the distances until in the last month two feet by four inches would be the proper distance. This is a valuable crop, because when sown early it not only produces a large amount of wholesome food but its culture adds to the fertility of worn out beds.

Broad Windsor (Taylor's)

Green Windsor

Beck's Green Gem

Early Long Pod

Johnson's Wonderful

Long Pod Mammoth (new)

BROCOLI.

1s. 6d. per oz.

Sow for the main crop in December and January, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready and weather suitable. The purple varieties may be sown a month or so earlier. The large kinds may also be sown in June and July. Good strong richly-manured soil is necessary to produce brocoli in perfection. Some of the white varieties make a very fair substitute for cauliflowers, and they will withstand more inauspicious weather.

Adam's Early White

Grange's Early

Chappel's Cream

Elleston's Mammoth

Knight's Protecting

Large Sulphur

Walcheren

Wilcove's Late White

Purple Cape

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



BLOOD RED
BEET.



ACME KALE OR BORECOLE.



NUTTING'S
SHORT TOP RED
BEET.



ENFIELD MARKET CABBAGE.



DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

1s. per oz.

Roseberry

Common

CABBAGE.

9d. per oz.

A garden from which, in some of its choicest forms, this valuable and universally esteemed vegetable cannot be procured daily throughout the year is either a poor one or is under unskilful management. Strong loam produces the finest quality; but all soils, from stiff clay to sand, or bog earth, will fairly answer for cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. Stable and bone manure are suitable, and where there is any doubt about the presence of lime, or sodic or potassic salts, in the soil, they should be added to the manure. It is far too common, especially in market gardens, to overlook these mineral supplementary food stuffs in the culture of the cabbage tribe, and to depend almost entirely on nitrogenous manures. The result of such culture may be a large crop; but it is both expensively raised, and, though fine in appearance, is undoubtedly less wholesome than if raised on soils less nitrogenized and more saline. There should be at least three main sowings in the year, with a few intermediate limited sowings of particular varieties as experience may suggest. In June store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be composed of poor unmanured soil, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out until the March following. The two other main sowings, in December and March respectively, should be made in richly-manured beds, and will generally require shading and watering. The like may be said of most of the intermediate sowings. No cabbage should be planted in the same ground twice following, or after turnips or any crop of the Brassica tribe. The "St. John's Day" is least affected by the cabbage aphid, and is therefore recommended for planting for the Summer and Autumn crops. It is important that the beds should be deeply dug. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of the kind planted and also the richness of the soil, until for the largest kinds three feet by two feet would be a proper distance. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed from a colder climate should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.

St. John's Day, *best summer variety*
 East Ham, *a great favourite*
 West Ham, *large and regular*
 London Market, *white heart variety*
 Enfield Market, *first-class variety*
 Winningstadt, *large and very weighty*
 Early Battersea, *useful variety*
 Early Dwarf York, *small and good*
 Little Pixie, *fine table sort*

Large York, *medium size; fine*
 Sugar Loaf, *fine flavour*
 Drumhead, *common, very large*
 Gibson's Improved Drumhead
 Flat Dutch, *large and late*
 Red Pickling, *choice strain*

Wheeler's Cocoa Nut, *a very fine cone-shaped*
 Cabbage, *large heart, and delightful*
flavour; 1s. 6d. per ounce

Large Schweinfurt Cabbage (New) 1s. 6d. per ounce.

CABBAGE (SAVOY.)

A hardy variety of Cabbage most suitable for cold districts.

9d. per oz.

Drumhead, *large white heart*
 Dwarf Green Curled, *extra fine*

Dwarf Ulm } *Small and early*
 Marcellin }

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

6d. per packet.

This is a particular favourite with Australians. The fruit is fit for dessert and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place for culture is the kitchen garden. Sow in September and prick out, in one row, along a warm sheltered border of rich soil, two feet apart, when the plants are fit to handle, choosing a damp day. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth. They should not be allowed to become crowded.



LARGE SCHWEINFURT CABBAGE.



LENORMAND'S SHORT-STEMMED CAULIFLOWER.



ERFURT GIANT CAULIFLOWER.

GARDEN SEEDS.

CARROT.

9d. per oz.

Sow for main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. In weedy ground it is good plan to drop a few grains of barley or long radish with the carrot seed, to indicate the drills, and thus facilitate hoeing and hand weeding, in doing which the young carrot plants are very liable to be destroyed by the weeds if this precaution is omitted. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots; but they will grow in any common garden soil. Carrots like a rich soil; but they will not make a handsome growth if sown in freshly manured land. They should therefore follow cauliflowers, cabbage, turnip, or some crop for which the land had been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly, as suits some kinds of crops best. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. These will not grow large, are suitable for soups, &c., and need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.

Early Short Horn, *short, good colour*Large Altringham, *long red*Early Scarlet Long Horn, *early, good colour*

Long Red Surrey

Improved Intermediate, *fine form and colour*Newark, *improved*

CAULIFLOWER.

2s. per oz.

Sow in rich light soil, in December and January. Slight shading and watering is generally necessary. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, nor should they be allowed to become stunted, as they would do if not kept moist, or exposed to the full force of the sun. Choose dull weather, and plant out three feet by two, in liberally manured land. The remarks respecting manures for the cabbage crop apply with equal force to this favourite vegetable. After planting out, water should be given daily to each plant, unless the weather should prove sufficiently moist or the land can be otherwise irrigated. If this crop once gets a severe check and becomes stunted it will never produce fine heads—they will either become leafy or button off. Cauliflowers should never follow any of the cabbage tribe, nor be grown two seasons following on the same beds.

Early London, *white flower, early*Alma, *fine early sort*Large Asiatic, *late variety, fine*

Erfurt Giant

Stadtholder, *very fine*Lenornands, *short stemmed, 1s. p. pkt.*Walcheren, *can be depended on*

CORN OR MAIZE.

Those who have not tried garden varieties of maize as a table vegetable should do so. In the United States no garden vegetable is more popular. It is used both in the ripe and unripe stage. Plant in September and October, in rows three to four feet apart and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but it will do in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

Sugar or Sweet Corn, *4d per Cob.*Striped Corn or Japanese, *6d. per packet.*

Pop Corn

" " "

CUCUMBER.

6d. per packet.

The varieties marked thus * are made up in small packets of from 12 to 24 seeds; others are sold by weight.
2s. per oz.

To attain early cucumbers is one of the chief hobbies of most gardeners, whether professional or amateur. For this purpose they must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hot bed formed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hot bed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf they should be planted into other frames for forcing, or kept in large-sized pots until August, when they may be planted in the open borders, well manured and prepared for the purpose, being covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day in rough weather, until well established. Sowing in the open borders may take place about the middle of August in climates similar to that of Sydney; but such as those of Bathurst or Goulburn not until towards the end of September. In all cases the shoots should be pinched back to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.

Long Green Prickly } *highly recommended*
Choice Long Green }

*Lord Kenyon's Favourite

*Lynch's Star of the West

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



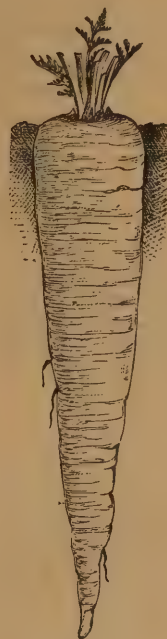
LARGE
ALTRINGHAM
CARROT.



SCARLET
INTERMEDIATE
CARROT.



FRENCH HORN
CARROT



LONG RED
CARROT.



CAPSICUM OR PEPPER.
BIRD'S EYE AND CHERRY.



CAPSICUM OR PEPPER.
LARGE BELL OR BULLOCK'S HEART.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Crystal White
 Long Green, Southgate
 *Cuthill's Black Spine
 *Cuthill's Highland Mary
 *Improved Sion House
 *Marquis of Lorne

*Manchester Prize
 *Sir Colin Campbell
 *Telegraph
 *West India Gherkin
 *Snake
 Green Gherkin, *for pickling*

SOOLY QUA, OR NEW CHINESE CUCUMBER.

1s. *per packet.*

This wonderful variety has done very badly during last season, as we had many complaints of the seeds not germinating, and we conclude that it requires great heat to induce it to start; those of our customers who were fortunate enough to fruit it, were much pleased with it as a novelty, but few were bold enough to try it as a vegetable. It grows to a remarkable size, often measuring from four to five feet in length; has very ornamental foliage and fine flowers; it is worthy of a place as a curiosity, but should have a trellis so that the fruit can hang down.

CRESS.

Sow every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In the summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes. It is sometimes even grown on board ships at sea, and often in very limited back yards in cities, thus affording a fresh supply for daily use much superior to any that can be purchased, which of necessity becomes withered and loses that pungent, brisk bite, for which it is so much esteemed. Water cress can also be readily raised from seed. It should be sown in a situation where it can be daily flooded, or where water can be made to trickle over the surface continuously. It may also be grown in well manured beds, shaded in the summer months and watered daily in dry weather. If introduced to gently-flowing shallow streams, or even ponds that are not altogether stagnant, water cress will spread naturally and afford a continuous supply without any other attention than regular cutting.

American
 Australian
 Golden
 Triple Curled } 6d. *per oz.*

Water Cress, 2s. *per oz.*
 Indian or Nasturtium, 1s. *per oz.*

CELERY.

1s. *per oz.*

Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich, and will furnish plants for putting out in the trenches for several months. When required, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; but this will require more attention, as the young seedlings do not well withstand the hot and dry weather of the summer. In this case the seed should be sown in shallow seed pans or boxes, and kept in a cool and shaded situation, such as a cold pit or a bough plant shed, and regularly watered. For a few weeks after the plants come through the soil a light mat or cloth should be laid over the pan or box during the day, in warm or windy weather, and removed every night. To grow celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such for instance, as a cauliflower bed. The ground should be of a friable nature and well pulverized. Let trenches be opened about eighteen inches wide and of a like depth, stacking the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back to the trenches as the celery plants progress. In the bottom of these eighteen-inch trenches place about six inches depth of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil about six inches deep. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting it. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed and plant them along the centre of the prepared trench, about nine inches apart, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried. Weed much and draw in soil as the plants advance. Water abundantly and use liquid every two or three days. This treatment will result in prize sticks of celery.

Turner's Incomparable White
 Cole's Crystal
 Seymour's Superb
 Ivory's Nonsuch, Pink

Cole's Red Solid
 Laing's Mammoth Red
 Russian Princess

ESCHALLOTS—ROOTS.

1s. per lb.

Separate the bulbs and plant two at a place six inches apart in the rows, which should be about eighteen inches from each other. This useful condiment kitchen garden root should be planted regularly twice a year, moderately in March or April, and largely in August.

EGG PLANT.

6d. per packet.

Sow in pans, in a frame or pit, in August, and prick out into rich garden soil when frost is past and the plants are fit to handle without injury. Or sow in September, in the beds intended for the crop, in rows two feet to two and a half feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shelter with boughs, and water until the plants are well established. When the fruits are set remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

Improved New York Purple
Long White China

New Scarlet, *beautiful novelty*
White, *large egg-shaped fruit*

ENDIVE—WINTER SUBSTITUTE FOR LETTUCE.

6d. per packet.

This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out, when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Some gardeners place tiles or flat boards upon the tops of the plants, when well advanced, instead of tying up the leaves. Rich soil is indispensable if a fine and delicate quality be desired.

Batavian
Green Curled

Staghorn
Triple Curled Mossy

GOURDS.

1s per packet.

Have very ornamental foliage and a most singular description of fruit, both as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. (See illustrations.)

Bottle Gourd

Ringed Pear-shaped Gourd

Pear-shaped do.

KOHL RABI (TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE).

1s. per oz.

This is a delicious vegetable, the value of which is much under-estimated in this colony. It is indescribably superior, as a delicate table vegetable, to any kind of turnip, but must be tasted in good condition before it can be even remotely appreciated. Sow in beds, as cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart and nine inches plant from plant. The turnip-like stem should not be allowed to attain a size greater than from three to four inches in diameter before cutting for use, or they will become coarse and inferior. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit for this crop.

Large Green

Large Purple

LEEK.

1s. per oz.

This highly appreciated and well known vegetable suits our climate admirably, and can be grown usefully where most other esculent plants would have little chance of yielding a return. No culinary is of easier culture or requires so little care, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches by six, or wider if the soil be rich and well manured, and a large growth desired. When the plants are from six to eight inches high they are fit for planting out.

London Flag

Musselburgh.

LETTUCE.

1s. per oz.

With manure, light soil, and a permanent supply of moisture, this universally esteemed salad family of plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown, and these should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The most staunch kinds known will run if the soil be poor and the moisture insufficient. The "Drumhead" is one of the best kinds for sowing for summer use. The "Cos" and other non-solid sorts will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the hearts when about two-thirds or three-fourths grown. In planting out lettuce plants it should be observed that the plants should be young, and lifted without breaking the roots, and dull or showery weather should, if possible, be selected for the operation.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage

Tennis Ball "

Paris Green Cos

" White "

Carter's Giant White Cos

Tom Thumb—*Hearts well and quickly; crisp and well flavoured. Should be planted much closer than the ordinary variety. The heads are small but firm.*

MELON (WATER).

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Sand or sandy loam of considerable depth is the most suitable soil for this refreshing and delicious fruit. But in fair seasons they will flourish in any garden soil of ordinary fertility. It is necessary to secure pure seed, or disappointment may arise from the use of seed inoculated with what is called the "Preserving" or cattle melon. No seed can be depended upon which has been saved from vines growing in the vicinity of the latter variety. It is almost a certainty that the major part of such seed will have been inoculated and made impure by the work of bees or other insects. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hole. Some people plant a row of maize between the rows of melons by way of shelter and shade protection; but the finest fields of water melons that we ever saw had no such protection, and we believe the plan to be objectionable rather than otherwise. The time for sowing is September.

Black Spanish, *useful variety*Goodwin's improved, *like Sugar Melon*Green Round, *fine quality*Ice Cream, *one of the best*Long Island, *fine variety*Mountain Sprout, *white seeded*Sugar, *red seeded variety*

Preserving or Pie

MELONS (ROCK OR MUSK).

*Those marked thus * 6d. per large packet. Others, 6d. per small packet 6 to 12 seeds.*

The culture of this much prized and very rich and aromatic fruit is somewhat like that of the cucumber, both for forcing and out of doors. It is, however, necessary to remark that to secure rich and high flavour the fruit must be kept free from moisture by rain, dew, or watering, from the time it begins to shape for ripening. Sow in July and August, in artificial heat, and out of doors in September and October. The drills in the borders need not be so wide apart as for water melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water will be necessary to bring on the young plants, and in dry weather the bearing vines will also require watering. When the fruit begins to show signs of change to the ripening stage, a framed calico, or other light cloth covering should be provided to prevent the access of external moisture to the fruit. Otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery, and worthless. As with water melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. Do not thin them until about to run.

Snow's Hybrid, green flesh

*Pine Apple " "

Beechwood " "

*Green Citron

*Large Persian

*Nutmeg

Frogmore, scarlet flesh

Turner's Scarlet Gem, scarlet flesh

Bromham Hall

Trentham Hybrid

*Jenny Lind

*Large Yellow Canteloupe

*Skilman's Netted

New Green Climbing Prescott, 1s. per packet

Cox's Golden Gem



BOTTLE GOURD.



PEAR SHAPED GOURD.



RINGED PEAR SHAPED GOURD.



PARIS WHITE COS LETTUCE.



KOHL RABI,
OR
TURNIP ROOTED CABBAGE



PARIS GREEN COS LETTUCE.



NEAPOLITAN CABBAGE LETTUCE.



TOM THUMB
CABBAGE LETTUCE.



DRUMHEAD, or MALTA CABBAGE LETTUCE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Bricks of Mushroom Spawn, 1s. each; Boxes, 3s. each.

The culture of mushrooms has been much neglected in this colony, though we believe there is no garden crop that could be made to yield so large a return. At certain seasons our pasture fields yield, naturally, large quantities; but this is only for short and variable periods. At such times they are eagerly sought for, and the itinerant gatherers obtain high prices for them. To obtain a constant supply at all seasons would in this climate be attended with little difficulty or expense, and there is no doubt at all that it would be highly profitable if undertaken on an extensive scale. The manure required for the purpose of forming the beds would still be available for the ordinary garden crops, and indeed would, by the application, be rendered more valuable than by the now general practice of allowing it to ferment and decay without turning the process to any other account than the mere seasoning required for use. The following is the practice most suitable for this colony:—Fresh stable and cow dung in about equal proportions, laid up in beds three feet wide at the base and tapering to a point say four feet high. The dung is beaten down hard and made very compact and solid, and covered with mats or long litter or rushes, such as brickmakers use for keeping rain from their green bricks. When the heat of fermentation declines to below 80 degrees Fahrenheit, the *spawn* or *mycelium* is inserted, in lumps about the size of a common egg, at about a foot apart each way. The sides of the bed are again heavily beaten and the whole covered about two inches thick with a fine close and adhesive loam, worked to the consistence of mortar and beaten with the back of a spade so that it becomes a compact casing to the bed. The temperature is regulated by the thicker or thinner covering of mats or litter, and if likely to become too cold it is warmed up with hot stable dung. Care must be taken to protect the beds from heavy or continued rain. This can be done with mats or litter, as before said, or by constructing a roofing of some cheap kind over them. The above will afford a clue to the culture of the mushroom. On a smaller scale they can be grown in boxes of the above mixture if the proper temperature—between 65 and 80 degrees—can be maintained in the compost, while the atmosphere which surrounds the boxes should be about five degrees lower than the compost. Cellars, sheds, or any unused room or apartment can easily be made available for this small scale culture. It may be observed that when formed, the beds should not be again watered until the crop has ceased, in which case the same beds can be renovated by adding a proportion of fresh manure, moistened and constructed as at first.

MUSTARD.

6d. per oz.

As a salad, mustard is usually cultivated in the same beds with curled cress. But as fresh mustard seed is much used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables, and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch sown either broadcast or drilled as for turnips. February is the proper season to sow for a seed crop.

Finest White.

ONION.

9d. per oz.

To produce onions of large size sow in rich soil in April, and transplant in August, in rows two feet apart and from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left under ground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect, bad-keeping bulbs. For general, large, or field culture, sow early in August, either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may be easily distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. The greatest drawback to the profitable culture of the onion is dry weather in the spring months. When the weather is genial at that season no country affords finer or heavier crops. In Spain and Portugal, both celebrated for onion culture, irrigation is always provided for; and when our farmers do likewise we shall no longer, as we now do, have to import most of the onions consumed. Strong loam, somewhat sandy, is the best soil.

Brown Spanish

White "

Brown Globe

White "

Giant Flat Madeira

Large Tripoli

James's Keeping

Silver-skin (true) pickling, 1s. per ounce

Deep Blood Red, 1s. per ounce

Paris Silver-skin, 1s. per ounce

Straw Coloured, 1s. per ounce

Giant Rocca Onion, 1s. per ounce

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



THIN SKINNED PRESCOTT
CANTALOUPE MELON.



COX'S "GOLDEN GEM" ROCK MELON.



GREEN CLIMBING MELON.



GIANT ROCCA ONION.



STRAW COLOURED ONION.

GARDEN SEEDS.

OKRA.

6d. per packet.

This vegetable is not much cultivated here; but in India and America and also in Queensland it is in general demand for soups and stews. Sow in September, October, and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit the crop. The plants should be from two to two and a-half feet apart each way; weeds should be kept down and the soil amongst the crop occasionally loosened. The pods are used while green and tender. They may be cut into thin slices, and dried for winter use. They may also be utilized as pickles.

Improved Dwarf

Long Green

PARSNIP.

9d. per oz.

Cultivate the same as carrot. It, however, prefers a much stronger and heavier soil than that vegetable. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Sow in September. Parsnip seed not being a good keeper, should be sown rather thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants. Vacancies in the rows may be filled up by transplanting from parts where they require thinning. The transplanted parsnips will grow quite as heavy as the rest of the crop; but in most instances will be forked, and less symmetrical.

Hollow Crowned

Large Guernsey

PARSLEY.

6d. per oz.

Sow in March and again in August or September. The soil for parsley should be finely worked, and the seed, sown in drills lightly covered. The seed takes a long time to vegetate, and often only a per-centage grows. It should therefore be sown thickly, and when a few inches high should be thinned to about a foot apart. Parsley is usually grown in private gardens as borders for minor or temporary walks. If grown in beds, the drills may be the same as the plants, about a foot apart. It can then be cut repeatedly fairly across the bed.

Triple Curled

Myatt's Garnishing

Champion Moss, 1s. per oz.

PEAS.

The best season for sowing for a large crop of peas is May. But in fair seasons and by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months, and in warm and frostless localities for the whole year. Peas like a sweet, open soil; if somewhat sandy, the better. When sowing in the summer or spring months the seed should be steeped for twenty-four hours. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming either from artificial or natural sources.

PEAS (Earliest Varieties.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Carter's First Crop, or Sutton's Ringleader
Daniel O'Rourke, 3 ft., *first early*
Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft. "
Tom Thumb, long pods, 1 ft.

Warner's Early Emperor, 2½ ft.
Beck's Prizetaker, 4 ft.
Essex Rival, 3 ft., *great bearer, good pods*
Peabody, 1 ft., *great cropper, long pods*



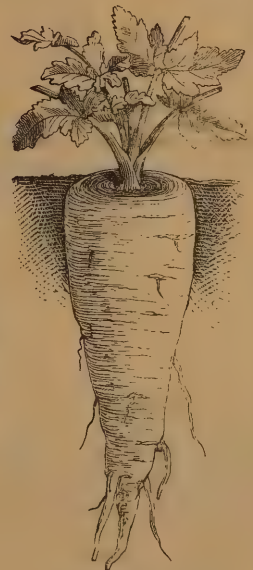
McLEAN'S NEW PEA.



DWARF OKRA.



ROUND WARTED MARROW
SQUASH.



HOLLOW CROWNED
PARSNIP.

GARDEN SEEDS

PEAS (Second Early.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Prizetaker, 4 ft.
Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft.

Bishop's Long Podded Dwarf, 2 ft.

Cricketer, 3 ft.

Spanish Fan Branching

PEAS (Later Varieties.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Bedman's Blue Imperial, 2 ft.
Burbidge's Eclipse, 2 ft.

Woodford's Green Marrow, 3 ft.

Blue Prussian, 3 ft.

Blue Scimitar, 2 ft.

PEAS (Wrinkled Marrows.)

This section is superior to all others, both as regards productiveness and quality, all the varieties are of delicate sweet flavour, and are much esteemed.

1s. 3d. per quart.

M'Lean's Little Gem, 18 inches

Veitch's Perfection, 2½ ft. to 3. *One of the finest*

*Peas in cultivation, has fine pods, is very
sweet, and an abundant bearer.*

Yorkshire Hero, 2½ ft.

Climax, or Napoleon, 4 ft.

M'Lean's Best of All, 3 ft.

For newer varieties see list of novelties.

PEPPER OR CAPSICUM.

6d. per packet.

Sow in pans in July and August under glass, or in beds in the open air in September or October, and plant out when the plants are from three to five inches high; water and shade if necessary until they are firmly established. Three feet by two is a proper distance to plant. The soil can hardly be too rich; but all sorts of Chillies will thrive in ordinary garden soil, if favourable weather prevail.

Bird's Eye (true)

Cherry

Large Bell

Long Yellow Cayenne

Long Red Cayenne

Small Chili

Sweet Mountain, large

,, Spanish

PUMPKIN.

1s. per oz.

This vegetable is generally esteemed in Australia. Its garden culture is, however, not generally such as we can approve. Instead of making a hole, or a row of holes, and putting a barrowful of manure into each, we would recommend manure to be dug into the whole bed to be devoted to the crop. And also a liberal top-dressing of stable manure, say four inches. Two plants may then be allowed for each hill six feet or more apart each way. From ten to twenty seeds may be planted in each hill, but not more than two of the best should be allowed to run. The least promising should be removed when they have made about four of the rough leaves. The object of planting in hills and using so many seeds in them, is to guard against loss by insects or accidents. It is often necessary to protect the plants, in the young stage, from what are called ladybirds, which entirely destroy them in a few nights. A net or gauze covering for a week or two will eventually prevent the attack.

Crown (*choice stock*)

Mammoth

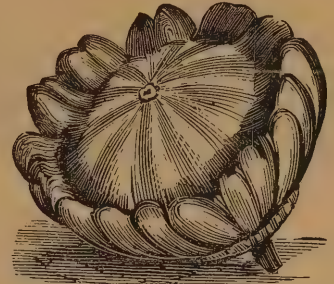
Large Button, *fine dry sort*

Navel

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



CHAMPION MOSS PARSLEY.



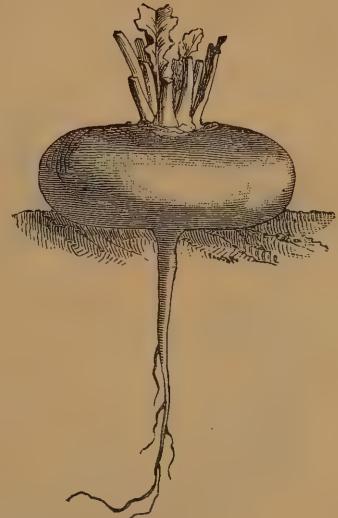
CUSTARD VEGETABLE
MARROW.



RED AMERICAN STONE TURNIP.



LONG WHITE TURNIP.



WHITE NEPAUL TURNIP.

GARDEN SEEDS.

RHUBARB.

2s. per oz.

Sow under bough shelter in July, August, or September. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil at the disposal of the planter. It should be trenched and manured with half decomposed stable two feet deep. The plants should be placed three feet by four, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off. A well-cared for rhubarb bed will last for seven or eight years. Occasionally stools will die from injuries received while dragging the stalks away from the crown. In such cases, the roots should be dug up, and after a barrowful or two of fresh soil has been added to the vacant station, a strong root should be planted about June. There should always be a stock or store bed kept to supply such vacancies.

Giant
Mitchell's Albert

Myatt's Linnæus
Undulatum

ROSELLA.

6d. per packet.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian flowering plant (*Hibiscus subdoris*) that the justly celebrated Queensland "Rosella jam" is made. Our climate is scarcely warm enough to admit of the general culture of this desirable plant; but it would suit for some of the sheltered and warm localities near Sydney and the coast. It should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart. The plants would not survive the first frost, but if manure and moisture be freely available a large quantity of flowers may be gathered before the frosty season arrives. It is for the purpose of getting the plants to flower early that we recommend raising the seedlings in June or July. The seed would grow well enough if sown in the open border; but it could not be raised there sooner than September, and then there would be too little time for it to develop flowers before the summer was over. The jam is said to be like, but an improvement upon, that made from the black currant.

RADISH.

Sow in light, rich sandy soil to grow this popular salad vegetable in perfection. Seed should be sown every fortnight, and during the summer months a shaded border ought to be used. In dry weather water must be supplied, or the roots will be harsh flavoured and tough. Many gardeners consider that the radish should not be grown during the hot dry months; but with the attention we have indicated they may be produced as fine flavoured at midsummer as at any other season. Sow either in drills or broadcast.

Long Scarlet or Salmon }
Red Turnip } 6d. per oz.
White ,, }

Black Spanish
French Breakfast
Large White Chinese
Rose Olive-shaped
Scarlet ,, } 1s. per oz.

SALSIFY.

1s. per oz.

This old-fashioned but delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in September. The roots are used like carrots or parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. The clumps or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as sea kale or asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles in flavour that mollusk.



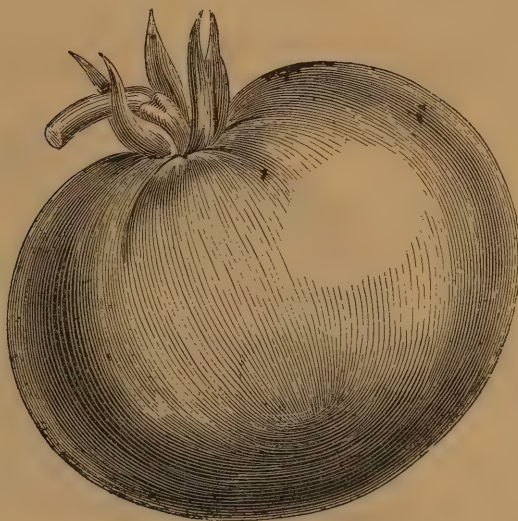
EARLY DWARF RED TOMATO.



RED CURRANT TOMATO.



SCARLET PEAR SHAPED TOMATO.



LARGE RED SMOOTH TOMATO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEA KALE.

1s. per oz.

This elegant culinary vegetable should be raised in seed beds, and, when one or more years old, transferred to permanent beds, which should have been trenched and manured to a depth of two feet. The plants should be from two to two and a half feet apart each way. In the spring months, when the plants have been thoroughly established, the tops should be blanched by being covered with boxes, chimney pots, drain tiles, or cylindrical tiles made for the purpose. Forced sea kale is considered a greater delicacy than either asparagus or cauliflower, and partakes more or less of the flavours of each of those delicacies. To force sea kale it is only necessary to place fresh stable manure over the plants to a depth of about four feet, leaving a chimney over each root for the shoots to push into. The chimney-like opening should be covered with a tile or board. The chimney pots, &c., should be first placed over the root and then dung stacked around them. If this be done in June, shoots may be cut about the end of July, and may be cut for five or six weeks, when the plants should be allowed to complete their yearly growth, and recoup themselves so that they will be ready for a vigorous start the succeeding spring.

SQUASH.

6d. per packet.

Sow in August, September, and October successively. Prepare the beds as for pumpkins, including the manure and top-dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained after boiling, before being placed on the table.

Early White Mustard, *fine*
Early Golden Bush

Early White Bush
Hubbard, *fine*

SPINACH.

6d. per oz.

Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, when there is good soil and plenty of moisture, under which conditions, with shelter and slight shade in the hottest part of summer, a constant supply may be obtained, and a sowing should be made for this purpose every two or three weeks.

Round

Prickly

New Zealand, 1s. per oz.

TOMATO.

6d. per packet.

Plenty of room and a well-manured soil is a necessary condition for the successful culture of this very wholesome fruit-vegetable and condiment plant. It is necessary to top the plants and also to remove laterals and tie up the plants to stakes on a permanent trellis. There are many kinds of tomato, only a few of which we care to distinguish. Of late years the tomato has been increasingly popular. It may be used cut up fresh, fried with steaks, &c., or made into sauce, ketchup, and with sugar into a very palatable jam.

Mammoth Red
Large Red Smooth
Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry
Pear Shaped

Yellow Plum
Red Currant
French Upright or Tree Tomato
Lester's Perfected, *very large*
Early Dwarf Red, *new*, 1s. per packet.

Arlington, *new*, 1s. per packet.

TURNIP.

6d. per oz.

A good rich, light soil with a greater or less mixture of sand suits turnips best; but, with fairly manured soil of any kind and reasonable weather very fine crops are obtainable in our climate. Sow in February and March in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November and even earlier, but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops both for quality and quantity can be expected; only small sowings therefore should be made, except at the season first named.

White Stone, *a most esteemed variety*

Green Top Stone " "

Early Six Weeks' Stone

White Dutch, *very early*Early Red American Stone, *best summer variety*Golden Ball, *perfect shape*Orange Jelly, *fine quality*Snowball, *good shape and size*Red Top, *strap-leaved*

White " or Nepaul

Laing's Garden Swede

Long White, *green top, a French variety*

Long Red Tankard

VEGETABLE MARROW.

6d. per packet

Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for squash.

Fine Early White

Custard-shaped, *fine flavour*Bush Marrow, *long fruit, short vine.*

VEGETABLE SPONGE (GOURD TRIBE).

Should be sown in holes same as cucumber, and supported with poles six or eight feet in height; or it is highly suitable for covering old fences. It produces large quantities of fruit, from twelve to eighteen inches long; when ripe, the outer skin drops off leaving a network of fibre useful for many purposes—amongst others that of a flesh-brush for the bath.



NEW LATE ROSE POTATO.

DUNNICLIFF'S POTATOES.

Our Potatoes are all grown by Mr. A. A. DUNNICLIFF of Silversprings, Burrawang, who has devoted more attention to the cultivation and improvement of the Potato than any person in the Colony known to us, and whose products have been most favourably known in our market for some years past.

What we now offer have been grown specially for seed purposes. Every set has been examined, and all injured and unshapely tubers rejected, while strict attention has been paid to purity of stock. We confidently recommend them to our patrons as being reliable strains, true to name, free from disease, and of first-class quality.

The culture of this vegetable, now become a necessary to most of the civilized races, is so generally understood, that it seems unnecessary to give directions. Two main crops are generally cultivated in this Colony, namely—spring and autumn. The time for planting the first in our County of Cumberland and similar localities, is the beginning of August, and the latter about the middle of February. For intermediate planting to keep up a constant supply of new potatoes, special varieties must be selected. The Early Rose, and the various Kidney's are the best suited for this purpose. We object to the practice of cutting into sets and drying them before planting. In private gardens the best practice is to cut off a slice from the apex, or the end having the most eyes, and plant the rest of the tuber. There will then be only about two eyes thus left to grow, while if the whole tuber were planted, from four to twelve would spring up and crowd. The seed should be well matured before planting. It may sometimes be necessary to hasten the maturing of the seed. This can be done by laying it in a heap exposed to the sun and air, but thinly covered with straw or long stable litter, and watered daily. Less than a week will suffice to mature even new potatoes. If seed be planted without regard to its condition it will come up irregularly, and the hilling up and other operations will be retarded and made difficult. When it is proper that seed potatoes should be cut, as it must be when they are largely cultivated, for the sake of economy, the sets should not be kept to dry for more than a few hours, except the weather and soil be wet, or they will be very liable to get dry rot and perish. The rows of potatoes should not be less than two feet apart, and the plants from ten to fifteen inches apart in the rows. Fresh or "green" manure should never be used for the potato crop: well rotted stable manure is the best. A crop of Broad Beans, sown in April or May, makes, in stiff soils, a fine preparation for the February sown crop of potatoes, but a small dressing of rotted manure is also indispensable. It is a bad plan to place the manure in contact with the seed, because it spoils the symmetry of the tubers produced; it would be better as a top-dressing.

ROUND VARIETIES.

Early Rose Potato.

3d. per lb., or 20s. per cwt.

Mr. Dunnicliff informs us, that this variety has surpassed all others in his district during the past dry season. We also learn from other parts that good crops were grown whilst other varieties planted alongside totally failed through the drought, thus confirming our opinion expressed in 1874 Catalogue, "That the Early Rose is the variety for a warm dry climate."

Its colour is a delicate rose, rather deeper towards the eyes, smooth skin, in shape rather long than round, with shallow eyes. It has also the following advantageous characteristics—It is very early, and can be dug fit for table in seven to eight weeks; it is an enormous cropper, and produces large tubers, with very few small ones; it is of good quality and flavour, and if grown on suitable soil is a good keeper; it is very compact in growth both above and below ground, and is very suitable for private or market gardens, or field culture.

LATE ROSE POTATO (NEW.)

2s. per lb.; reduction in all parcels over 20 lbs.

Said to be the finest American variety yet sent out, and invaluable as a late keeping Potato, retaining its good quality till the new crop comes in. It is two or three weeks later than the Early Rose, but is superior to that variety in the following particulars—"It is of much better quality for table use, being white fleshed and fine grained, cooking very dry and mealy; it has a peculiarly rich and delicate flavour, not surpassed by any variety yet tested: the yield is enormous, and its keeping quality unsurpassed. In colour, habit of growth, and general appearance it greatly resembles the Early Rose, but is much hardier and more prolific, and is undoubtedly the Potato for a main crop, whilst for general excellence it is unequalled by any other variety offered." Admirably suited for private or market garden or field culture.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

GARDEN SEEDS.

29

Prolific Potato.

1s. *per lb.*

A fine new American variety of good table quality, early, with white flesh, cooks quickly and mealy, ripens next after the Early Rose—very productive and handsome, keeps well—crop last season at the rate of 29 tons per acre.

American Red Skin Flour Ball.

6d. *per lb.*

A fine robust variety for field culture, being of good quality and a very heavy cropper. Our grower, this last unfavourable season, planted seven pounds, and took up five hundred-weight of serviceable tubers, or a return of eighty-fold.

Somner's 100 Fold.

10s. *per cwt.*

A favourite Scotch variety of handsome shape, white flesh, purple skin and good quality. A fine keeper, prolific, and suitable for strong heavy soils.

Early Nonpareil.

3d. *per lb.*, or 20s. *per cwt.*

Very early, large, prolific, and of good quality.

The above esteemed varieties are specially recommended to our patrons, but our list includes many other good sorts, such as Early Flounders, Scot's Grey's, Improved Derwents, &c. &c., which can be supplied at reasonable rates.

KIDNEY VARIETIES.

10s. *per cwt.*

Early Ashleaf.

Ours is a true strain of this fine old favourite, and has been carefully preserved and selected for the last fifteen years. Is of fine flavour and very productive.

Early Cambridge.

10s. *per cwt.*

Our stock having been raised from *Prize Potatoes* is of choice quality and very robust, flesh very white and mealy.

Fluke.

10s. *per cwt.*

A great favourite in England—quality good, and very productive. Suitable for main crop.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERBS, &c.

6d. per packet.

Sow in a box or frame, or where more practicable, sow in boxes under the shade of boughs, and plant out in Autumn or Spring during favourable weather.

Anise
 Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*)
 Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)
 Bene (*Sesamum orientale*)
 Basil Bush (*Ocimum minimum*)
 „ sweet („ *suave*)
 Borage (*Borago officinalis*)
 Caraway (*Carum carui*)
 Chervil (*Scandix cerifolium*)
 Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)
 Dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*)
 Dil (*Anethum graveolens*)
 Fennel („ *feniculum*)

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)
 Lavender (*Lavendula spica*)
 Marjoram, Pot (*Origanum onites*)
 „ Sweet (*Origanum marjoram*)
 Marigold, Pot (*Calendula officinalis*)
 Purslane (*Portulacca sativa*)
 Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
 Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)
 Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)
 Savory, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*)
 Savory, Winter (*Satureia montana*)
 Sorrell, French (*Rumex acetosa*)
 Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)

BIRD SEEDS.

According to Market.

Canary
 Hemp

Rape
 Maw

Millet, White French

LINSEED FOR FEEDING.

28s. per cwt., subject to variation of the Market.

Since the introduction of so many splendid Pure-bred Cattle, the demand for Feeding Linseed has wonderfully increased. We annually sell tons of this article, and breeders assure us that it far surpasses Oil Cake or any other condiment for fattening stock. The price is variable, but we quote present rates as a guide, and will be happy to send sample and quotation if required.

EDIBLE BULBS.

Garlic, dry bulbs, 1s. per lb.

Eschallots, dry bulbs, 1s. per lb.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

BEANS AND PEAS FOR COOKING.

These when properly cooked make a splendid substitute for green vegetables; are largely used on shipboard, and would be a valuable addition to the table in up-country districts where vegetables are scarce. The Peas should be soaked for twelve hours, then put on with cold water, and boiled slowly till soft, add a little butter and sugar, and it will be difficult to distinguish them from fresh pulled green peas.

Blue Peas, for boiling, *8d. per quart; 12s. to 14s. per bushel.*

White Haricot Beans, for boiling, *9d. per quart; 16s. per bushel.*

THE TREE ONION.

1s. 6d. per lb., Small Sets.

This onion has given great satisfaction, and we think its merits are now well-known throughout the Colony. The larger bulbs, when planted, produce the small onions, whilst the small tops become large bulbs, weighing sometimes as much as 1 lb. To get tops it is necessary to plant large onions. The small tops make capital pickles.

WHY WE RECOMMEND THE TREE ONION.

It will succeed where the soil is not suitable for producing Onions in the usual way. It is a more certain crop than Onion from seed even on suitable soil. If properly harvested it will keep as well as Brown Spanish. The tops are most useful for pickling, and are produced in great abundance. It can be propagated from the tops, and to correspondents at a distance this will be a great consideration.



TREE ONION.

OUR 20s. CASE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

THE case contains enough (and not too many) seeds for a fair sized Garden, and includes every useful vegetable in due proportion. Any of our Customers who are at a loss to know what to order, should send for our One Pound Case, and they will not be disappointed.

NO. 1 COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Selected and made up in our own Establishment, is sufficient for the successive cropping of a Garden of half-an-acre.

PRICE, £1:0:0

3 quarts PEAS (3 sorts, early & late), including wrinkled	1 ounce PARSLEY (fine Triple Curled)
2 „ BEANS (French or Kidney and Broad Beans)	1 „ CRESS (Triple Curled)
2 ounces CABBAGE (2 sorts), good table variety	1 „ Mustard (white)
1 „ LETTUCE (fine Curled Cabbage varieties)	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ BEET (deep red, choice stock)
1 „ CARROT, Scarlet Intermediate or Scarlet Horn	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ LEEK (London Flag)
1 „ ONION, Brown Spanish or Globe	2 packets MELONS (water and rock)
2 „ RADISH, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip	1 „ CELERY (white)
1 „ PARSNIP, Hollow Crowned or Guernsey	1 „ CUCUMBER (long green, choice stock)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ CAULIFLOWER (Early London or Large Asiatic)	1 „ PUMPKIN (best keeping)
3 „ TURNIP (white, Swede, and yellow)	1 „ TOMATO (Mammoth red or large smooth)
1 packet VEGETABLE MARROW.	

A., H., and Co.'s "Handbook to the Garden" presented with every Collection.
This Collection is made up and packed in a secure case, ready for dispatch, and weighs 14 lbs.
(No extra charge for Case and packing.)

OUR TWENTY SHILLING POST COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

3 ounces Cabbage (early & late)	1 ounce Cauliflower (fine White)	2 packets Melon (sorts), Rock and Water
1 „ Lettuce (Cabbage varieties)	3 „ Turnip (3 best sorts)	1 packet Cucumber (Long Green)
1 „ Carrot (Scarlet)	1 „ Cress (fine Curled)	1 „ Pumpkin (best keeping)
1 „ Onion (best keeping)	1 „ Mustard (fine White)	1 „ Tomato (Large Red)
1 „ Radish (Long Scarlet)	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Beet (Deep Red)	1 „ Vegetable Marrow
1 „ Parsnip (Hollow Crowned)	1 „ Leek (London Flag)	
1 „ Parsley (triple Curled)	1 packet Celery (White)	

The above will be delivered free to any Post Town in the Colony for £1.

Half the above quantities forwarded for Ten Shillings in Stamps.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

HEDGE SEEDS.

Broom, Cape

| Kangaroo Thorn

| Prickly Acacia

OSAGE ORANGE.

10s. per lb.

This is a deciduous shrub, bearing short, sharp thorns, and bright green leaves. It is not really an orange, but is remotely allied to it, and its botanical name is *Machura aurantiaca*, under which it has long been sold by nurserymen as an ornamental shrub—an appellation it can justly lay claim to. The plant is a native of Northern America, and forms a dense scrub, in what was formerly the territory of the Osage Indians, whence the name by which it is popularly known. The peculiar advantage of this shrub lies in its adaptability for warmer climates than would suit the hawthorn, whilst it is perfectly at home in cool and elevated districts. Under equal conditions of soil, the Osage orange will grow stronger and faster than the hawthorn, and we estimate the difference as about equal to one year in four. This is no inconsiderable gain; but there is still another point in its favour, and that is the greater distance apart at which it may be planted, thus involving a saving of plants. In planting double rows of hawthorn quick, we would set the plants eighteen inches apart if the soil were good, and proportionately closer in soil of inferior quality. In good soil, two feet apart would be close enough for the orange, and eighteen inches in inferior soil. We are speaking now of the distance from plant to plant in the rows; the rows themselves should be, if of hawthorn, from a foot to fifteen inches apart; if of Osage orange, from eighteen inches upwards, according to the soil and the objects of the planter. From what we have seen of the growth of this plant, we can easily conceive the possibility of forming in deep land a strong, stiff hedge, twelve to fifteen feet in height. On stations, yards might be enclosed by such hedges, for they would grow with great vigour on old sheep camps, or on land that had been heavily manured in other ways.

CULTURE.

The length of time required for the germination of this seed, when sown in the open ground, renders the operation of weeding a troublesome and expensive process, that gives considerable importance to any artificial method which facilitates the first stage of growth. Seeds of all sorts which are slow to germinate permit the weeds to make their appearance first, thus rendering the labour of frequent weeding necessary to the protection of the young crop; and to obviate this trouble, where possible, by good management, is a matter of some moment to the farmer and gardener; and in the case of the Osage orange, which requires months before the germ bursts its covering—thus entailing the usual care of clearing the bed of weeds before it makes its appearance above-ground—any method by which the first growth can be stimulated, so as to save time and labour, will be appreciated by our friends. We have tried various methods to overcome this difficulty, but none has proved more efficacious than the following, which is simple, easy, and practicable in every place:—1st. Early in August immerse the seed in tepid water for two days. 2nd. After which, mix the seed in four or five times its bulk of fine sand, or sand and wood ashes mixed. 3rd. Spread the mixture on some sacking or calico (if on a large scale), two to four inches thick, cover it for the purpose of effectually excluding the light. 4th. Turn it over not less than once every twenty-four hours, to prevent fermentation, and to keep the whole equally moist. 5th. When necessary, water gently the cloth which covers the seed, but care must be taken not to saturate the seed, or it might rot. 6th. By careful observation, the first germs which issue from the seed will be easily detected—when it is time to sow in the bed, or in drills. In about three weeks after sowing the seed, leaves will make their first appearance. An advantage will be gained by growing a few low scarlet radishes in the drills with the Osage seed. These coming up much earlier, serve to indicate the rows, and enable the process of weeding (if necessary) to be proceeded with, without trampling the rows. The radishes may be drawn for use when they have served their purpose.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

WE now do a very large trade in Farm and other Agricultural Seeds, and make special provisions for supplies. The trade in Grass Seeds has very largely increased, and the samples we offer this year have never been surpassed. As a change of seed is of the utmost importance, we have imported Perennial Rye Grass from England and New Zealand, and now offer samples hitherto unobtainable in the Colony. Prairie and Cocksfoot Grasses are particularly clean and free from weeds, and our Lucerne and Clovers cannot be surpassed.

As the market value of Agricultural Seeds is liable to variation, we do not bind ourselves to prices quoted longer than one month from date of publication of this Catalogue.

We will be happy to forward special quotations for large parcels.

BEANS.

Heligoland, or Tick, 10s. *per bushel*.

BUCKWHEAT.

12s. *per bushel*.

CABBAGE.

Large Drumhead, 6s. *per lb*.

Robinson's Champion Ox, 6s. *per lb*.

CARROT.

6s. *per lb*.

White Belgian.

Large Altringham.

CHICORY.

Large Rooted, 3s. 6d. *per lb*.

CLOVERS.

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), 1s. 6d. *per lb*.

A reduction made on parcels of 20 lbs. and over.

Perennial Red Clover, or Cow Grass (*Trifolium pratense perenne*), 1s. 6d. *per lb*. A reduction made on parcels of 20 lbs. and over.

Alsyke (*Trifolium hybridum*), 2s. *per lb*.

Special quotations for large parcels.

Scarlet (*Trifolium incarnatum*), 1s. 6d. *per lb*.

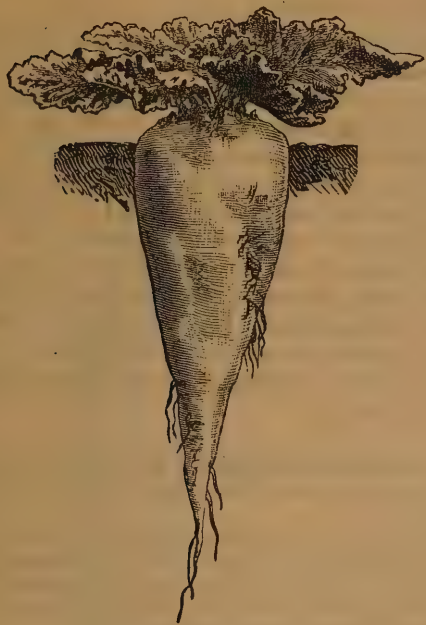
Lucerne (Colonial grown), retail, 1s. 6d. *per lb*.

A reduction made on parcels of 20 lbs. and over.

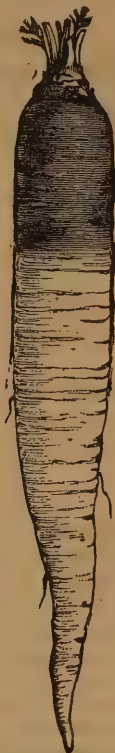
Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), imported, 1s. 6d. *per lb*. A reduction made on parcels of 20 lbs. and over.

FLAX (for Sowing).

6d. *per lb*.



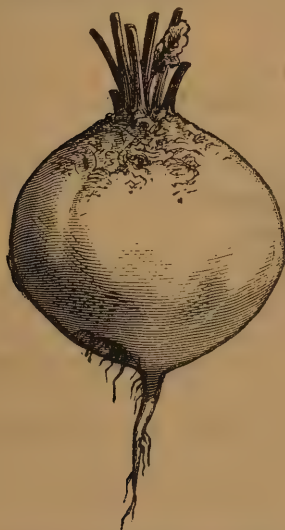
IMPERIAL SUGAR BEET



WHITE BELGIAN CARROT



MAGDEBERG SUGAR BEET.



YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.



ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

GRASSES.

A considerable reduction made for a quantity.

Prairie Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), 6s. per bushel	Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), 1s. per lb., 15s. per bushel
*Rye Grass, Perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), fine samples, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per bushel	Fescue, hard (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>), 1s. 6d. per lb.
**Rye Grass, Perennial (<i>Dunnicliff's Pedigree</i>), 15s. per bushel	Fescue, Sheep's (<i>Festuca ovina</i>), 1s. 6d. per lb.
Rye Grass, Italian (<i>Lolium italicum</i>), true, 12s. per bushel	Fescue, Meadow (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>), 1s. 6d.
Rib Grass (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), 1s. 6d. per lb.	Fescue, Red (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), 1s. 6d. per lb.
Timothy or Cat's Tail (<i>Phleum pratense</i>), 1s. 3d. per lb.	Fescue, Slender (<i>Festuca tenuifolia</i>), 1s. 6d. per lb.
Couch Grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), the Doob Grass of the Hindoos, suitable for lawns, 2s. per lb.	Foxtail, Meadow (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), 2s.
Crested Dogtail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>), 1s. 6d. per lb.	Meadow Grass, Wood (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>), 1s. 6d.
	Meadow Grass, Smooth (<i>Poa pratense</i>), 1s. 6d.
	Meadow Grass, Rough (<i>Poa trivialis</i>), 1s. 6d.
	Sainfoin (<i>Onobrichis sativa</i>), 3s. 6d. per lb.
	Sweet Vernal (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), 2s. 6d. per lb.

*Perennial Rye Grass (English imported).—A change of seed is most beneficial to all plants, but more particularly to grasses. Seed from a colder climate is likely to be more vigorous than that which is saved in the colony. We have a few hundred bushels to offer, of fine quality.

**Dunnicliff's Pedigree Perennial Rye Grass —We last season introduced this splendid variety of rye grass, and have been pleased to receive most satisfactory reports. This strain is the result of selection for many years, and the raiser pronounces it the finest stock in the Colonies. It is of the first importance that rye grass should be saved from old pastures, and as a variety with all the characteristics of a first-class stock, we particularly recommend DUNNICLIFF'S PEDIGREE. We have only a limited stock to offer this year.

MANGEL WURZEL.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Long Red
„ Yellow

Globe Orange
„ Yellow

OPIUM POPPY (*Papaver Somniferum*).

White Seeded Smyrna, 2s. per oz.

PARSLEY (for Sheep).

2s. 6d. per lb.

PEAS (FIELD).

Grey or Partridge, 6s. per bushel.

White Field, 10s. per bushel.

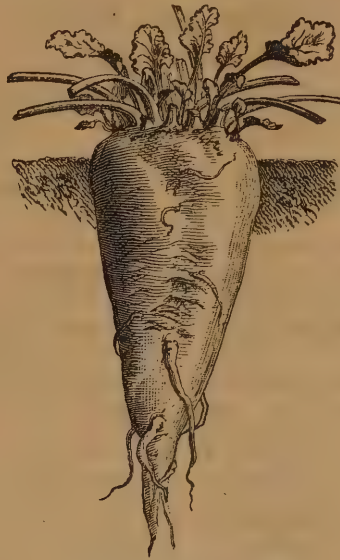
Blue Field, 12s. 6s. per bushel.

RAPE (for Sowing.)

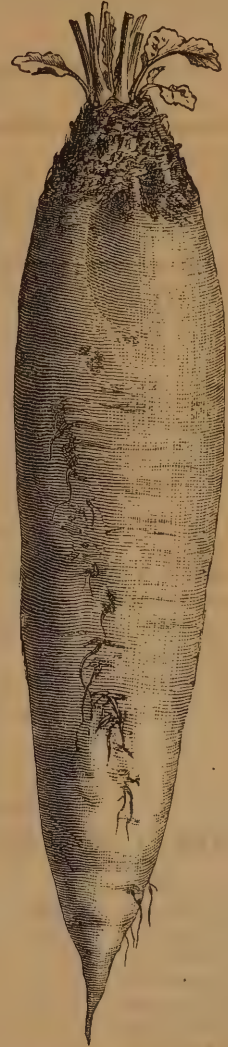
1s. per lb.



LONG YELLOW MANGEL



VILMORIN'S SUGAR BEET



LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL



YELLOW ABERDEEN TURNIP

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

RYE (for Green Fodder).

7s. 6d. per bushel.

SORGHUM.

6d. per lb.

Caffrarium, or Imphee

Planter's Friend, red seed

Saccharatum, black seed.

TARES or VETCHES.

Golden } 12s. to 14s. per bushel, according to sample.
Black }

TOBACCO.

3s. 6d. per oz.

One ounce will yield sufficient plants for an acre.

Virginian
Kentucky

Havana, very fine
Florida

Connecticut Seed-Leaf
Maryland

TURNIPS, FIELD VARIETIES.

3s. 6d. per lb.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede, a *heavy cropper*, Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, *good quality*.
fine shape. Green Top Yellow Aberdeen, *good keeper*.

East Lothian Purple Top Swede, a *hardy variety*, Scotch Yellow, a *very old favourite*.
fine shape. Emperor Green Top Swede, *good size, firm,*

White Pomeranian Globe, *large*. *and sound.*

SEED OATS, BARLEY, AND WHEAT.

According to Market.

USEFUL TABLES.—Showing quantities required per acre and weight per bushel.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.		Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick ..	2 bushels	60 lb.	Ribgrass	30 lb.	60 lb.
Buckwheat	2 "	50 "	Flax (for sowing for seed)	60 "	60 "
Peas, Field	2 "	60 "	Clovers	20 "	60 "
Grasses, mixed	2 "	20 "	Sorghum	30 "	40 "
Couch Grass	2 "	40 "	Planter's Friend	30 "	60 "
Cocksfoot	2 "	20 "	Lucerne	20 "	60 "
Prairie Grass	2 "	20 "	Carrot	6 "	
Perennial Ryegrass	2 "	20 "	Chicory	4 to 5 lb.	
Oats	3 "	40 "	Cabbage (Field)	2 lb.	
Barley	3 "	50 "	Turnip	3 to 4 lb.	
Rye	3 "	60 "	Turnip, Swede	3 to 4 "	
Tares of Vetches	1 "	60 "	Mangel Wurzel	5 to 6 "	

Grasses and other Field Crops described.

Prairie Grass—*Bromus unioloides*.

This most valuable plant has now become so favourably known that we do not consider it necessary to say much in its favour. We may state, however, that it is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well, perhaps better, than other grasses, and can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock. We desire, however, to give cultivators a few hints which may save disappointment from the result of first trials:—

It is firmly believed by many that Prairie Grass is an annual, such having been their experience of its durability. This, however, we shall readily explain to be the result of a weak first growth being allowed to run to seed, and thereby weakening the young plant to such an extent that it becomes *run out*, and prematurely disappears. Let those who are anxious to succeed with the cultivation of this valuable grass cut it for the first season, after which, if required for pasture, let the stock be turned in—(the grass should not be kept too closely eaten or cut down)—and we venture to say that all shall be amply satisfied that, as it continues to spread from year to year, it is not an Annual, but a "*Perennial*." We recommend autumn and winter as the best seasons for sowing; and, if this cannot be accomplished, it should be done early in spring, so as to establish the braird before the summer sets in. We recommend it as most valuable to squatters, who, by sowing a few bushels broadcast over their runs, will secure a most permanent winter grass. The quantity required is two bushels, or 40 lbs. per acre.

Perennial Rye Grass—*Lolium Perenne*.

There is no doubt this is one of the most important of our cultivated grasses, and every year its value is becoming more and more recognised. It seems to adapt itself to any soil, germinates freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly, which will be seen from our engraving, which represents the seed stalk. This valuable grass is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is, at all times, relished by stock—it stools out freely, but *does not grow in tufts*; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, which gives it a permanency that does not belong to many others. Although this is one of the best known grasses, much disappointment is experienced by persons too anxious to realise a rapid profit on their outlay, and a few hints on its management will be useful to intending purchasers. In selecting Rye Grass seed it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples; for, as a rule, such seed is the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seeds saved from young crops. The disappointments previously alluded to arise from a want of knowledge of the character of the Grass, and are easily explained. Rye Grass is naturally perennial, but may prove annual through a little mismanagement. To make a good serviceable pasture, we would offer the following suggestions:—The land should be clean, and brought to a fine tilth; when sowing is finished, let a bush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight; when the young grass is about 6 inches high, either pass the scythe over it or let it be eaten off with sheep or young cattle when the land is not too moist. Continue to put the stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not, by any means, attempt to let it stand either for hay or seed until it has been well grazed. By this treatment the Grass will become more dense in its habit, and much more profitable in after years; if allowed to mature seed the first season, it will be forced to a premature death, and cause much loss and disappointment; while the seed produced will be a worthless annual variety. We wish, particularly, to impress upon our customers that this is not the *Italian* Rye Grass, though it is very frequently ordered by that name. The seeds of the two varieties are easily distinguished; the *Italian* having a bearded seed. From the great demand for Rye Grass seed of late years, we have given our strictest attention to the selection of good samples of colonial growth, in order that we may be able to supply our customers with a superior article, and free from weeds. We particularly recommend "*Dunncliff's Pedigree*" Perennial Rye Grass as being very superior in this respect. (See description, page 41.) We will be happy to submit samples *free by post*, and to make special quotations for large parcels. Quantity required per acre, two bushels.

GRASS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

Italian Rye Grass—*Lolium italicum*.

This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder, and on the rich flats of the Hunter and Macleay Rivers, it would yield abundant green crops for dairying purposes; where the land is good and moist it may be sown with "Perennial" for pasture purposes, but it is not so permanent as "*Lolium Perenné*." Seed light and bearded, easily distinguished from the Perennial variety.

Dactylis Glomerata—Cocksfoot.

This grass has already come into general cultivation, and is sown in large quantities, its fattening qualities are well known, and it has proved itself one of the hardest of all our imported varieties. Its habit of growth is tufty; has broad glaucous green foliage; grows very rapidly after cutting. Stock eat it greedily, and do well on it. It succeeds in nearly every description of soil, on high dry situations, as well as in moist shady places. In America it is known as the orchard grass. There are now thousands of acres of it in New Zealand, and we have little doubt, as the seed gets cheaper, that it will be very largely cultivated in our own colony. We can confidently recommend it as one of our best pasture grasses.

Cynodon Dactylon—Couch Grass, or Doob Grass.

This is, without doubt, our most valuable pasture grass, as many pastures where it abounds would be comparatively worthless without it. As a summer grass it has no equal, as, during the hottest weather, it has always a green appearance; however, its fattening properties are not equal to many others. Where it does not grow naturally, it would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sand-hills or dams, or for sowing around sheep and cattle yards, as its long creeping shoots root at every joint, and thus form a complete carpet, or network, of roots. During winter it is very brown, but its wiry stem will always give a nutritious bite. The collection of seed is a matter of great difficulty; however, we have secured a good supply for present season. This seed being very light, it must be carefully sown, and should always be mixed with sand, as germinating the seed is a matter of great difficulty. Quantity required per acre, 20 lbs. Sow during Autumn or Spring.

Poa Pratensis—Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass.

This variety is sure to take a first place among imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil, has creeping roots, which enable it to withstand a long dry season; it is able to hold its ground against any natural grasses, when once established, and is to be found generally growing in large patches, to the exclusion of all other grasses. It makes fine early feed, and yields a large quantity of herbage. This variety should prove itself invaluable in Queensland.

Festuca Pratensis—Meadow Fescue Grass.

This grass is generally found under similar circumstances as *Alopecurus Pratensis*, preferring a rich, damp soil, in which it grows abundantly. It has broad green leaves, very bright in colour, is fibrous rooted, and of perennial duration. This should prove one of our best fattening grasses for such districts as the Clarence.

Anthoxanthum Odoratum—Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass.

This is an old friend from English Meadows—its pleasant perfume gives hay, cut from pastures where it abounds, the delightful fragrance so well known in the old country. It grows to a height of from 15 to 18 inches, is fibrous-rooted, and grows naturally in dry pastures, so that we are induced to think it will prove itself suitable to our climate. It is highly esteemed in England for a sheep pasture grass. It forms a close sward, has broad foliage, and its flower stem is erect and easily recognised. This grass should always be included in a lawn mixture, for the reasons that we have named above. (See illustration.)

Alopecurus Pratensis—Meadow Foxtail Grass.

This grass is usually found on the best and richest pastures in England, and should prove valuable on the rich flats of our rivers. It is very early, and grows rapidly after being eaten down; produces long, broad, soft foliage, and bears a stout stem. Once established in rich soil, it will doubtless propagate itself abundantly. This is one of our choicest grasses, is splendid feed, and should be included in every mixture. The seed is particularly light, and requires careful sowing.



MEADOW FESCUE



RYE GRASS



MEADOW FOXTAIL



SMOOTH STALKED MEADOW

GRASSES AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

Holcus Lanatus—Meadow Soft Grass.

This grass grows in England, on poor land, and particularly on that of a swampy or moist character. It produces a large bulk of forage in early spring, but is not considered to be the best of feed, as stock will often neglect it for other grasses; it is said to be deficient in the sub-acid so much relished by stock; however, on such soils as we have described, it will be found to flourish where other grasses would not succeed. This grass is also known as "Yorkshire Fog," "Woolly Soft Grass."

Cynosurus Cristatus—Crested Dog's Tail Grass.

This is one of the most useful grasses: it is not particular to soil, is rather dwarf in habit, leaves being short, and rather narrow, giving it rather a stunted appearance; however, as a sheep grass, it is to be recommended, as they keep it closely eaten down, which is always a criterion of the quality of a grass. Its seed stems are rather hard and coarse, and are not generally eaten by sheep, so that it will rapidly spread when once introduced; it makes a thick turf; this forms part of our lawn mixture.

Phleum Pratense—Timothy Grass.

The Grass of America,—as there it is cultivated to the exclusion of nearly all others. This may be accounted for from the fact that it adapts itself to nearly any soil, is a capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay. Another good quality which it possesses is, that you can grow a full crop of seed, well ripen it, and thrash it, when the hay will be found to be more nutritious than if it had been cut green. Its favourite locality is a moist soil, but will succeed well on high and dry places, where its roots will become bulbous. As will be seen from our engraving, it is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. Quantity required per acre, 30 lbs.

Plantago Lanceolata—Rib Grass.

From our engraving, it will be seen that this is a broad-leaved forage plant, which produces its leaves close to the ground. In dry pastures this is a valuable grass for spring feed, and is much relished by all kinds of stock at that period. It has a deep tap root, and consequently will stand a long dry season uninjured. It is not particular as to soil; but on rich land it will be found to grow very luxuriantly. We can recommend it, also, for dry pastures. Quantity required per acre, 30 lbs.

Buffalo Grass.

We are so repeatedly asked for seed of this splendid grass, that we wish particularly to make it known, that it *does not seed in our colony*. It bears a seed stem, but never matures the grain; this is much to be regretted, as we think it has no equal for producing a thick carpet of bright green, during the scorching months of our summer. Its foliage is broad, and of a bright green. It runs on light ground, rooting like couch, and forms a springy sward, which cannot be surpassed. This would be a valuable grass for binding banks, or for planting around wool sheds, as, once established, it would stand any amount of traffic. We cannot supply seed, but can offer roots, packed in cases, at a cheap rate; these can be divided into joints, and will readily increase.

Sainfoin.

This is another excellent plant, and is particularly suited to our dry climate. It is especially adapted for poor, dry, thin soils, and, with an occasional dressing, will retain its vigour for eight or ten years. The great drawback to its extensive cultivation has been the difficulty of procuring seed that would germinate; for, although we have imported the seed, packed in every way, we never succeeded in retaining its vitality. We have now, however, procured a parcel of Colonial-grown seed, which we can recommend as of good germinating quality. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills, but the former is generally preferred; the seed, being very large, requires deeper sowing than clover. Seed of the above, 3s. 6d. per lb.

Buckwheat.

This is an excellent green crop, and is useful for pig and poultry feed. There is nothing better for cleaning foul land than this crop; it grows thick, and very rapidly, and renders the land friable, and ready for the reception of a permanent crop. In America Buckwheat Cakes are much esteemed. Sow when danger from frosts is over. Quantity required per acre, two bushels.

Perennial Red Clover, or Cowgrass.

This variety yields very heavy crops, and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed best in the colder parts of the colony. 5 or 6 lbs. per acre when sown with grasses.



TIMOTHY GRASS

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL

White Clover.

Is found to succeed admirably in most districts of our colony, and in some parts it seems to be almost indigestible; it suffers during dry seasons, but it springs afresh after the first rains. It is excellent feed, and is admirably adapted for mixing with other grasses, and should be introduced into every pasture. A few hundred pounds sown over a run would be a valuable addition to the natural grasses. 5 to 6 lbs. per acre, when sown in mixture with grasses, is ample.

Lucerne.

This is one of the most extensively grown forage plants in the colony, and, as a hay crop, has been cultivated to the exclusion of nearly every other. The land must be well worked previous to sowing—that is, well ploughed, and, if possible, well drained. The soil must be naturally of good quality, else the crop will be stunted and unprofitable. The quantity of seed required per acre, sown broadcast, is about 20 lbs.; and, if in drills, which is most to be recommended, 12 lbs. is sufficient.

Field Cabbage.

This might be advantageously cultivated if sown early in the Spring or Autumn, after the disappearance of the aphids; it is highly nutritious, and would be found of great service to dairy farmers, as cows eat it greedily, and milk well on it. About 5000 plants are required to plant an acre. We particularly recommend “Robinson’s Champion Ox,” “Drumhead,” or “Flat Dutch.”

Chicory.

This is a most useful plant, and has been grown to a considerable extent as a root crop. It is relished by all kinds of stock; its roots are very tenacious of life, consequently it will be found useful in dry situations and during long droughts. It will last many years in the ground, if cut regularly before arriving at full flower. On suitable soils this could be grown profitably as a root crop, and we have seen very fair roots grown in the neighbourhood of Sydney during last season. It is largely imported every year as a mixture for coffee. It should be sown in rows, three feet apart, and carefully thinned by hand when in second leaf. The quantity of seed required per acre is from 4 to 6 lbs.

Sorghum Saccharatum.

Is an exceedingly useful forage plant, yielding a large amount of green food during the summer season, when grasses are very short and green food generally scarce; it is especially of service to dairy-farmers, and its highly nutritious and saccharine qualities should recommend its culture to a much larger extent. Sow 12 lbs. per acre, in drills, which is the best method; if broadcast, 20 lbs.

Planters’ Friend.

This is also a most valuable forage plant, is of stronger growth than the *Sorghum Saccharatum*, and is much harder for winter use, and retains all its good qualities after our severest frosts: it is also a sugar-producing plant of great value. 20 lbs. per acre.

Tares or Vetches.

A most valuable pea-like forage plant, which makes excellent green food; however, it is most commonly sown with barley or rye, at the rate of half-a-bushel to the acre; and when so mixed, is a decided improvement on the barley or rye sown singly.

Mangel Wurzel.

This crop might, with great advantage, be more extensively cultivated, and, from the large yields of roots, we think it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres; it greatly adds to the quantity of milk, and can be stored for many months, if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock; thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is about 4 lbs. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. The shell which encases the seed is very hard, and if the weather is unfavourable to germination the seed may lie in the ground for months after sowing; to avoid this we recommend the following method:—Soak the seed in water for 24 hours, then mix with an equal quantity of sand, and spread between a couple of sacks or blankets; the mixture should then be well watered and never allowed to get dry, though heavy waterings should be avoided; spread out the seed in a warm sunny place, and turn the mixture once a-day; in about ten days the germ will begin to start, and as soon as the little white shoot is visible the seed may be planted in the usual manner, provided the weather is favourable.



MEADOW SOFT GRASS



COCKSFOOT



RIB GRASS

GRASS SEEDS

FOR

Permanent Pasture and Fattening Paddocks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING DOWN PASTURE LANDS.

THE land should be well ploughed during the summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and *covered* with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it; for years after the difference may be seen between that which was harrowed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain.

Autumn is the best time for sowing, as there is then all the winter for the young plants to make roots and stool out before the spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot for seed; but it may, indeed, be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, if the season be a damp one.

If the land is naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing; but if there is plenty of moisture, it may be left till the plants put forth the third blade, or later.

In some parts it is the common method of laying down pasture to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so that when the grain is cut the grasses have possession of the ground, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of again working the land. But we object to this system, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and especially unsuited to this country.

The Grasses, being cereals, require to extract from the soil similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the other, and both are injured in their growth, but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebeian competitor, so that when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the summer sun, to which they are now exposed. Thus, the pasture is *never* so good when sown *with* or *after* a grain crop as when following a root crop, or on clean new land.

The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed and their future capabilities frequently materially injured, besides which this maiden seed, when sown, has a great tendency to lose its perennial character.

Where it is convenient, the ground should be mown as soon as there is a sufficient cut for the scythe. Where this cannot be done, a lot of *young* stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with *young* cattle, because their weight is lighter, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are full-grown cattle. Sheep are inclined to nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand being pulled out.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after management of permanent pastures so as to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantages of *constant* or *occasional* grazing. Suffice it to say to either dairyman, farmer, or squatter, that by eating close the bite is always *fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious* than if allowed to grow long, yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to COVER THE GROUND WELL FROM THE SUN AND CATCH THE DEW.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Table No. 1.—For Pasture or Fattening Paddocks. For Ordinary Soils.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	15
Prairie Grass	5
Rib Grass	4
English Grasses in Mixture.....	7
Lucerne	5
White and Red Clover	4
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Cost per acre, at present market rates, 34s.	

This mixture is admirably adapted for sowing a fattening paddock near the home station. The varieties coming to maturity at different times, will yield a successional supply of feed all the year round. We also recommend this mixture to Dairy Farmers, whom experience should have taught that it is impossible to farm to advantage without cultivation. A few acres properly laid down with this mixture will be found worth fifty acres of native pasture.

Table No. 2.—For laying down Pasture or Fattening Paddock for Dairy Purposes on rich land, and particularly suitable for the colder parts of the Colony.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Cocksfoot.....	6
Prairie Grass	5
Rib Grass.....	1½
Mixed English Grasses	5
Lucerne	4
White Dutch Clover	0½
Red Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	45
Cost per acre, at present market rates, 33s.	

This table is recommended by a gentleman who has given much study to the most suitable varieties of Grasses. In such climates White Clover spreads with wonderful rapidity; hence the scant supply named in our table.

Table No. 3.—For Laying Down Newly Cleared Land, Stations, and Improving Old Pasture Lands.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Prairie Grass	5
Mixed Grasses	6
Cocksfoot.....	4
Rib Grass	3
White and Red Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Cost per acre, at present market rates, 27s.	

INDIGENOUS SEEDS.

Table No. 4—A Cheaper Mixture for Extensive Sowing on Large Areas.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	30
Prairie Grass	5
Perennial Red Clover	3
„ White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Cost per acre, at present market rate, 20s.	

Flowering Shrubs Indigenous to Australia.

WE have a first-class assortment of the above, including our charming “Native Rose,” “Epacris” or Native Fuschia, &c. Price—Twelve Varieties, 6s.

N. S. WALES HARDWOOD TIMBER TREES.

In many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached. Those of New South Wales have, as a rule, a reputation in those respects superior to those of similar species in the other Australian colonies. This superiority has been noticed more particularly in tougher and closer packed tissues. So much is this the case that, for some particular purposes, such timber as Ironbark and Blue Gum, have to be obtained from New South Wales for use in Victoria, although both species are common there. Amongst other peculiarly valuable properties possessed by our timbers, for such purposes as bridges, jetties, or any other buildings where strong timber may be used, not the least is the valuable quality of difficult ignition, and lack of inflammability.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties, which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

As a fuel, both for domestic and industrial purposes, the wood, natural and carbonized, of some species, is superior to most others, and for steam purposes some, as Ironbark and Box, are only inferior to coal.

Possessing so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing, in New South Wales in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species:—

1. **White Gum**, (*EUCALYPTUS HÆMASTOMA*). Yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet.
2. **River White Gum**, (*E. RADIATA*). A fair lasting timber for rough fencing, difficult to burn, a bad fuel. 100 feet.
3. **Blue Gum, Common Parramatta**, (*E. ROSTRATA*, B). Used in shipbuilding for knees, beams, and some kinds of planking. A very durable wood, will last well as posts in the ground; inferior fuel. 120 feet.
4. **Flooded Blue Gum**, (*E. EUGENOIDES*). The best timber for shipbuilding (planking in particular), very durable. One of the best timbers for many purposes; inferior fuel. 180 feet.
5. **Grey Gum or Red Gum**, (*E. TERETICORNIS*). A very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet.
6. **Drooping Gum**, (*E. SALIGNA*). A medium timber; inferior fuel. 100 feet.
7. **Blue Gum like the Flooded Gum**, (*E. GONIOCALYX*). Used in ship-building; is the best wood for felloes in wheels; very durable; inferior fuel. 150 feet.
8. **Spotted Gum**, (*E. MACULATA*). A very strong, light, and elastic timber, very durable as girders or beams. The best wood for staves, and useful for sawn timber in household carpentry; first-class fuel for domestic use. 120 feet.
9. **Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark**, (*E. SIDEROPHLOIA*). The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required, even shingles of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thickness have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill-work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet.
10. **Common Ironbark**, (*E. PANICULATA*). For most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlocked and is more easily split into shingles or palings, it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks; the wood is not so dark in colour. 150 feet.
11. **Small-leaved or She-Ironbark**, (*E. MICROPHYLLA*) (?). The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature much more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of the other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet.
12. **Stringybark**, (*E. OBLIQUA*). The best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally; it is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet.
13. **Blackbut**, (*E. PILULARIS*). Wood like stringy bark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet.
14. **Yellow Blackbut**, (*E. OBTUSIFLORA*). Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet.
15. **Common Box**, (*E. HEMIPHLOIA*). A hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet.
16. **Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark**, (*E. AMYGDALINA*). A first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark, but the tree is an ace larger, and it is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but is a first-rate smiths' charcoal. 150 to 200 feet.
17. **Black Box**, (*E. BICOLOUR*). A highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet.
18. **Woolleybut**, (*E. LONGIFOLIA*). An averaged-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; is a good fuel for domestic use; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the Eucalypti. 100 to 120 feet.

19. **Bloodwood**, (*E. CORYMBOSA*). A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like, it is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins; not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet.
20. **Swamp Mahogany**, (*E. ROBUSTA*). A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet.
21. **Apple Tree**, (*ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA*). A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As a fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet.
22. **Turpentine**, (*SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA*). One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire, it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fires alive. It is also peculiar as a timber which that very destructive worm the Cobra or Torredo will not penetrate; consequently, it is the most suited for piles for jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet.
23. **Tea Tree**, (*MELALEUCA STYPHILIODES*). A small tree; the wood is very easily worked; imperishable even in wet soils or as piles in water. It is used in turnery, and is a good domestic fuel. 60 to 80 feet.
24. **MELALEUCA** (SPECIES). There are several species of this genus, all known as "Tea Tree," the woods of which are much alike in most particulars. They are remarkable as containing in their leaves a large quantity of an essential oil, resembling the cajepout oil of commerce. All will take a fine polish, and burn well.
The above are the principal hardwoods, and compose the main forests of the country, all belonging to the class termed the Gum family. The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are known as oaks. The following species are the most used:—
1. **Wianamatta Forest Oak**, (*CASUARINA TORULOSA*). Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clean white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet.
2. **Forest Oak**, (*C. TENUSSIMA*). Timber like the last, used for the same purposes, and also for staves for tubs, buckets, and small casks. 50 to 60 feet.
3. **Diamond Oak**, (*C. STRICTA*). More tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet.
4. **Swamp Oak**, (*C. QUADRIVALVIS*). Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*).

In the once despised gum tree (*Eucalyptus*) it has been discovered that qualities exist which place it transcendently above any other plants, if not above ALL other plants, in hygienic importance.

By its means large tracts of the very richest land will be made available in many parts of the world. In India, and other parts of Southern Asia, vast areas are left without culture or occupation, overrun with jungle and forest, and totally unfit for man's abode on account of their malaria producing character. Already has the malaria destroying exhalations of *Eucalyptus globulus* been practically proved beyond a doubt in Europe, Africa, and America. It is confidently stated that in the fatal Roman Pontine Marshes, and the no less fatal swamps of Lombardy and other parts of Italy, the *Eucalyptus globulus* has rendered healthy, localities in which to sleep a single night was all but certain death.

In America, the Gum Tree is being most extensively planted, with the view of making uninhabitable districts healthy. In fact, so ample are the proofs of its efficacy that millions of malarious acres in all parts of the globe where the climate suits it, will within a very few years be planted with "Blue Gum."

Eucalyptus globulus has already become noted in all temperate climes as "THE FEVER TREE," and certain it is that it truly deserves the name. Doubtless other species of *Eucalyptus* possess the same beneficial property, but *globulus* is the only one which has yet been so abundantly tested by practical trial.

It is the easiest of the tribe to rear, and develops from the seedling into the tree with great rapidity. So great has become the demand from Europe and America for seed that the forests of Tasmania are threatened with annihilation. To give our friends some idea of the demand, we have sold nearly half a ton of seed during the past year. One pound weight should produce many thousands of plants, this will give some estimate of the enormous number of trees that must now be planted all over the world.

Our correspondents in San Francisco, Messrs. Sonntag & Co., have presented us with a well-executed photograph of a group of these trees growing in front of their residence; fac-similes of these they have circulated as an advertisement all over America, and we are assured the demand was so enormous that 50 dollars per lb. was readily obtained for some parcels.

We have now a fine stock, and can quote at moderate price for a large parcel.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

FLOWER SEEDS.

OUR friends will find our Catalogue of FLOWER SEEDS much improved this season. We have struck out all weedy varieties, and offer only such as are the most striking and beautiful. It is replete with illustrations most beautifully executed; all of which are truthful representations of well-grown specimens of the plants they represent.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.—H., hardy annuals; H.H., half-hardy annuals; H.P., hardy perennials; T.P., tender perennials; H.B., hardy biennials; T.B., tender biennials; S., spring; A., autumn.

Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering; the second column shows the duration of the plant; the third column shows the time of sowing; the fourth column shows the months during which the plant is in bloom; the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked.

PRICES OF COLLECTIONS.

Packets of Flower Seeds forwarded, Post Free, at the following rates:—

12	Varieties of Flower Seeds; hardy sorts for Autumn or Spring planting ...	3s.
12	„ „ „ hardy and half-hardy sorts, extra choice ...	6s.
12	„ „ „ Biennials and Perennials, hardy sorts ...	6s.
12	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ tender varieties ..	12s.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
1	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
	Beautiful trailer, with rosy verbena-like flowers.				
2	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i> , rose	H.	S.	11 to 4	12
	Producing laisy-like everlasting flowers, which, if cut before fully expanded, will retain their colour for twelve months.				
3	<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
4	<i>æstivalis</i> Flos.	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	15
	Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage; a desirable annual.				
5	<i>Ageratum</i> , imperial dwarf, blue... ..	H.	A.S.	1 to 12	18
	Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting; in this colony are perennials.				
6	<i>Alonsoa Warscewiczii</i>	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
	Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers; by cuttings or seed.				
7	<i>Alyssum</i> , <i>Maritimum</i> (sweet)	H.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
	We cannot speak too highly of this charming little annual. When sown as an edging, is one of the best, and flowers six months in the year, bears innumerable trusses, like miniature candytuft, and the flowers are delicately perfumed; as often as it is cut down it will spring again from the root.				
8	<i>Amaranthus</i> , <i>tricolor</i>	H.	S.	10 to 4	24
	Red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, beautiful tropical-coloured foliage.				

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht
		H.	S.	10 to 4	36
9	<i>Amaranthus salicifolius</i>				
The plant is of pyramidal form; height, 2½ to 3 ft., branching close to the ground. The leaves, which are beautifully undulated, change, during the earlier stages of their growth, from a green to a bronzy green shade of colour; they are from 5 to 7 inches long, by about a quarter of an inch wide, and have a beautiful drooping habit. When the plant has stopped growing, the leaves at the end of the branches change to a bright orange red colour, forming magnificent bright coloured plumes of most elegant appearance. It succeeds admirably in our climate. 6d. per packet					
10	<i>Aquilegia glandulosa</i> , blue	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
11	Asters, China, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
12	perfection, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
13	quilled German, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
14	new globe robust dwarf				
Most beautiful annuals of varied colour, about twelve to eighteen inches; the flowers are produced in clusters, and resemble the chrysanthemum in shape; in the colder parts of the colony this plant should succeed well; the seed requires some trouble to get up; should be sown in boxes, and transplanted in Spring.					
15	<i>Auricula</i> , choice mixed	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
An old English favourite, which does not seem to be at home here.					
16	<i>Anemone</i> , mixed	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 9	12
A tuberous-rooted plant, but easily produced from seed; of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; requires light rich soil, well drained.					
17	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> , tall variety	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
18	white, yellow and crimson striped	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
19	white, red striped	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
20	Tom Thumb varieties	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spikes of flowers; not particular as to soil. The Tom Thumb varieties are highly desirable; flower first season if sown early.					
21	<i>Anagallis Phillipsii</i> , large blue	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	6
22	grandiflora Garibaldi, crimson	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	6
Beautiful tribe of plants, blooming profusely during the season; they are of a spreading habit, and should stand about six inches apart from plant to plant.					
23	Balsam, carnation striped, dwarf rose, white and rose...	H.H.	S.	10 to 4	15
24	Solferino, satiny white streaked, striped and spotted with lilac crimson	H.H.	S.	10 to 4	15
25	camellia flowered, beautiful form and colours	H.H.	S.	10 to 4	15
Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain; with beautiful form and colours. Our illustration shows the markings of the carnation striped; the Solferino is of a perfect form, and the colours are quite new; the flowers are delicately striped and spotted.					
26	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> , yellow	H.	A.S.	10 to 3	18
A very gay hardy annual, though not generally esteemed, as its flowers are single and not lasting.					
27	<i>Bellis perennis</i> , double daisy	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	4
An old favourite, of easy culture; should be sown early so as to flower in spring; will not stand our summer without shade.					



AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR



PURPLE GLOBE AMARANTHUS



BALSAM



CHRYSANTHEMUM ASTER
(Half Natural Size.)



CARNATION STRIPED BALSAM



CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA CORNUTA.



COCKSCOMB.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM



CALCEOLARIA.

FLOWER SEEDS.

					Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
28	Brachycome iberidifolia, blue	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 11	6
29	white	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 11	6
	<i>Swan River Daisy.</i> Very hardy, and stands dry weather well; pretty little annual, and well worth a place; sow in spring or autumn.							
30	Browallia alata cœrulea, blue	...	...	...	H.	S.	8 to 11	15
31	alba, white	...	...	...	H.	S.	8 to 11	15
	Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant blossoms; should be sown early; well worth a place.							
32	Calceolaria hybrida cornuta, various	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
33	hybrida, mixed	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	18
34	shrubby, large flowered	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
	We have this season secured a magnificent strain of these favourite flowers, and, when grown carefully in pots, our illustration will properly represent the flowers. The shrubby varieties are suitable for bedding out, but first must be raised in a frame, and transplanted to a sheltered position in the garden, where they can have abundant moisture. 1s. per packet.							
35	Calandrinia discolor, rose lilac	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	12
	Fine flowering plant; will grow in any soil, of a dwarf habit, and suitable for edgings.							
36	Calliopsis, Drummondii, yellow, crimson centre	...	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 6	18
37	atropurpurea, rich crimson purple	...	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
	This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and if grown in a mass, forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere; sow in Autumn or Spring.							
38	Candytuft, purple	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
39	white, large flowered	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
40	white rocket	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
41	dwarf crimson...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
42	flesh coloured	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
43	perennial, (Iberis ciliata)	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	8
	The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets—should be in every garden.							
44	Cineraria, various	...	...	...	T.P.	A.	7 to 10	18
	Well known greenhouse plant, producing a variety of coloured flowers in clusters, on a stem of about eighteen inches; the leaves are large and handsome, and, if properly grown, should entirely cover the rim of the pot; a cool frame will grow them well, and when in bloom can be removed indoors; they are suitable for house plants. 1s. per packet.							
45	Carnation, bizarre and flake striped, extra	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15
46	choice, mixed	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15
	The first named varieties are especially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts.							
47	Chrysanthemum Burridgi, annual variety	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
48	tricolor Dunnettii, fl. pl., annual	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
	The annual varieties are strong growers of about three feet, hardy, single, semi-double, and very showy.							

					Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
49	Celosia (Cockscomb) dwarf crimson	...	...	...	H.	S.	11 to 4	18
50	crimson feathered	...	...	...	H.	S.	11 to 4	18
The former is too well known to require description; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit.								
51	Huttonii (see illustration, page 63.)	A splendid new variety of Celosia from Java. It is of compact pyramidal form and bushy habit, profusely branched, each leading branch being tipped with a small spike of bright crimson flowers. It grows to the height of 1½ to 2 feet by about as much in diameter. It is a superb decorative plant. Is. 6d. per packet.						
52	Centaurea cyanus, dark red	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
53	blue	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
54	striped	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
55	white	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
56	moschata cœrulea	..	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
57	moschata atropurpurea	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
58	moschata alba	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation; it blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets; it has various colours, blue, white, rose, &c.; though in winter and spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted.								
59	Centranthus macrosiphon, pink	...	...	...	H.	S.	8 to 11	12
A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings; bears trusses of flowers in abundance; is a general favourite.								
60	Clarkii elegans, purplish rose	...	...	...	H.	S.	8 to 3	18
61	flore pleno, rose	...	...	...	H.	S.	8 to 3	18
This is a very favourite annual in the old country, and deservedly so; it does not stand our summer, however, and for this reason should be sown during autumn; they are all pretty, but will not stand transplanting.								
62	Clintonia pulchella, blue, with yellow centre	...	...	...	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
Charming little plant for edgings, pots, or rockeries; the seed should be sown in boxes, and transplanted being very fine.								
63	Cobœa scandens	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 2	72
The most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; it is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during winter, and planted out in early spring.								
64	Collinsia bicolor, lilac and white	...	...	...	H.	S.	8 to 2	12
A pretty little tribe of free blooming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in autumn.								
65	Convolvulus, minor tricolor	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
66	minor, dark purple	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
67	major, mixed	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	120
Charming free blooming plants; a bed of the minor variety is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent.								
68	Cyclamen persicum, white, red tipped	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	6
A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed, if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble; a moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them.								

FLOWER SEEDS.

			Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
69	Clianthus Dampierii (desert pea)	...	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
70	alba (1s. packet)	...	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
71	puniceus (Glory pea)	...	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	72
Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well. Rake the ground fine, and sow, taking care to cover the seed lightly with fine soil. Water carefully with a fine-rosed watering pot, and when the plants come up, let them take their chance, as, with nursing, they are liable to damp off. We have raised this charming plant in pots, and transplanted, but cannot recommend the plan, as the clianthus is most impatient of such treatment. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, with clear black eye on upper petal.						
72	Campanula (Canterbury bells) double blue	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
73	double white	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
74	double rose	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
75	calycanthema	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
This is one of the finest strains of the favourite Canterbury bells, the colours being very distinct, and flowers of fine form. A hardy race, of great beauty, but do not generally bloom first season; height about two and a-half feet, quite hardy, and the plants are literally covered with blooms.						
76	Cowslip (primula veris)	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	9
An old friend, only suitable for the colder parts of our colony.						
77	Dianthus Heddewegii, various	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
78	fl. pl., splendid double	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
79	laciniatus (various), a large fringed variety	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
80	chinensis, very dwarf	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
81	superbus, handsome markings (double)	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
82	barbatus (Sweet William), various	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
83	barbatus, rose leaved, new	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
84	auricula-eyed Sweet William	...				
The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they may be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. Heddewegii, laciniatus, and all their varieties are fine. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique.						
85	Daisy. (See Bellis perennis.)					
86	Dahlia, finest varieties, large flowered	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	36
This tuberous plant is easily raised from seed, but there is a great probability of a large per-centage of the flowers being single; however, the above are from choice flowers. Seedlings will flower, if sown early, the first season.						
87	imperialis. (1s. per packet.)					
Quite a novelty, and, as our illustrations will show, does not resemble the type already in cultivation; it is worth a trial.						
88	Datura chloranthe, fl. pl., golden yellow	...	H.	S.		24
89	atroviolacea, fl. pl., violet	...	H.	S.		24
This tribe of plants is not much cultivated, probably from their rather coarse habit and strong growth; however, they are very ornamental, and bear immense trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet scented.						

VARIETIES OF DIANTHUS.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS



DIANTHUS DAMPERII



SWEET WILLIAM



WHITE ROCKET CANDYTUFT



CINERARIA

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
90	<i>Delphinium candelabrum</i>	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
	This plant does not seed freely here, and imported stock does not usually germinate; however, if a few plants can be obtained they will well repay the trouble in obtaining them.				
91	<i>Digitalis gloxinoides</i> , mixed (<i>Foxglove</i>), purple and white	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	36
	A well-known English favourite, does well here, is easy of cultivation, and is very striking when in flower; it requires plenty of space, and is not suitable for small gardens.				
92	<i>Dolichos lignosus</i>	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	240
	A quick-growing climber, bearing small, red, pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; is capital for covering an old wall or fence.				
93	<i>Eshscholtzia California</i> , yellow	H.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
94	<i>crocea</i> , deep yellow	H.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
	This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, and is of dazzling brightness; it wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil.				
95	Everlasting pea (<i>lathyrus latifolius</i>)	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
	This variety is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume however.				
96	Forget-me-not. (See <i>Myosotis</i> .)				
97	<i>Gaillardia picta</i>	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
	A most hardy annual, blooms throughout the summer in the driest soil; its large red flowers, with their brilliant margin, make it very attractive; sow in autumn.				
98	<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	9
	Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass or bed; flowers small, but produced in great profusion.				
99	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> (<i>Globe Amaranthus</i>), purple ...	H.H.	S.	10 to 5	18
	A charming little plant; flowers during summer and autumn, when the garden is rather bare; it grows about eighteen inches or two feet in good soil, and covers itself with small, crimson, globular-shaped flowers, about the size of a marble; it is very useful for bouquets, and if cut early, and properly dried, is everlasting. Should be planted out in December or January.				
100	<i>Gloxinia</i>	T.P.	S.	9 to 11	9
	One of the handsomest, tender, tuberous plants in cultivation; requires frame culture and careful management to germinate the seed; a gentle frame heat is necessary; many of the upright varieties are extremely beautiful.				
101	<i>Godetia</i> , the Bride	H.	S.	10 to 12	12
102	<i>rubicunda</i>	H.	S.	10 to 12	12
	A pretty tribe, but, like the <i>Clarkia</i> , will not stand our hot summer; they should, therefore, be sown during autumn. The Bride and other spotted varieties are particularly handsome.				
103	Geraniums. (See <i>Pelargoniums</i> .)				
104	<i>Gladiolus</i>	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
	This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridized seed the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings, which can be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground. When the first growth has died down, and the bulbs (then about the size of a pea) are thoroughly matured, they can be transplanted out so as to stand two feet apart.				
105	<i>Helichrysum compositum maximum</i> , <i>atrosanguinea</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
106	<i>bracteatum</i> , yellow	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
107	<i>macranthum</i> , pink	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30

FLOWER SEEDS.

59

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
108	Helichrysum, pure white	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
	Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy, and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two and a half to three feet; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted.				
109	Helianthus argophyllus...	H.	S.	11 to 4	120
110	Californicus, fl. pl.	H.	S.	11 to 4	120
111	uniflorus sulphureus ...	H.	S.	11 to 4	120
	The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) eight to ten feet, with flowers of enormous size. Some of the dwarf varieties are very suitable for a back border.				
112	Heliotropium Peruvianum (<i>Heliotrope</i>)	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	36
	A favourite flower, which requires considerable care to produce it from seed. A little frame heat will be of great service.				
113	Hibiscus Africanus, cream coloured	H.	S.	10 to 2	18
	The annual varieties of this family are considered somewhat weedy, but they are very striking objects when properly grown, and plenty space allowed them.				
114	Hollyhock (Chater's strain)	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	72
	This noble plant produces spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camelia-like flowers some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed if sown in autumn. As soon as the plants are well above ground they should be planted out into a rich soil, and well supplied with water in case of need; as the plants come into flower, should more than one spike appear, remove all except the strongest, and then water with liquid manure.				
115	Humea elegans ...	H.B.	S.	11 to 4	72
	A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet in height, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which makes it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.				
116	Heartsease. (See Pansy.)				
117	Ice plant. (See Mesembryanthemum.)				
118	Jacoea, or Senecio, extra double white	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
119	dark crimson...	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
120	dwarf blue	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
	A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the Cineraria in flower and profusion of bloom; it does remarkably well, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in autumn, and transplant.				
121	Ipomea hederacea superba	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
122	limbata elegantissima	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
123	quamoclit scarlet, small handsome foliage	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
	A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome convolvulus flowers; they are all beautiful.				
124	Ipomopsis elegans	T.B.	A.S.	11 to 2	36
	An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted; have graceful foliage, and, if planted in a sheltered position, are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet, does not transplant. Will well repay every attention.				
125	Kaulfussia amelloides	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	6
	Rather pretty dwarf-growing annuals, with daisy-like flowers.				
126	Kennedya rubicunda	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	120
127	alba	H.P.	A.S.	2 to 11	120
	Natives of Australia, very handsome creepers, with deep green foliage.				

FLOWER SEEDS.

					Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
128	Lantana, mixed French varieties	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
	A very pretty hardy perennial plant; the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome; are not, more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of verberna-like flowers.							
129	Larkspur, dwarf rocket (double)	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
130	pure white, double branching	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
131	dwarf stock, flowered	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
	One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower-spikes six to eight inches in length; some of the varieties bear fine double flowers.							
132	Leptosiphon androsaceus	...	...	...	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
133	new French hybrid	...	...	...	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
	A pretty little delicate annual; wants sowing early, and in a shady position if possible.							
134	Limnanthus grandiflorus	...	...	...	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
	Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to nemophila; slightly fragrant.							
135	Linaria bipartita splendida	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
136	striata	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
	One of the most beautiful and useful plants grown for spring flowering; has tall spikes of lobelia-like flowers.							
137	Lobelia speciosa erecta...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
138	ramosa	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
139	White Perfection	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
140	Paxtoniana	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
	A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful free-blooming little plant; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden; a good basket plant—good for edgings.							
141	Lophospermum scandens, handsome climber	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
142	Love lies bleeding (Amaranthus.)	...	...	...				
143	Lupinus, large blue	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	48
144	white	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	48
145	rose	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	48
146	yellow	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
147	Hartwegii hybridus	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
148	Dunnettii superbus	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
149	mutabilis Cruickshankii	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
150	nanus (very dwarf—six inches)	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	6
	Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour and height; the tall varieties grow from two to three feet, while the dwarf varieties of Lupinus, such as Nanus, are but a few inches.							
151	Lychnis chalcidonica	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	24
	A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. Chalcidonica is a brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, and is very attractive.							



HELICHRYSUM



DIANTHUS HEDWIGII



STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPUR



DELPHINIUM CANDELABRUM



ROCKET LARKSPUR



LARGE AFRICAN MARIGOLD



PHLOX DRUMMONDII



MIMULUS



FOXGLOVE.

FLOWER SEEDS.

					Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
152	Lathyrus odoratus (<i>Sweet Pea</i>), mixed	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
153	white	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
154	scarlet (<i>Invincible</i>)	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
The Sweet Pea is too well known to require recommendation; we only mention that we can supply the white separate, which is always a scarce colour.								
155	Linum grandiflorum coccineum, brilliant scarlet	...	...	...	H.P.	S.	8 to 4	12
Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation; its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand twelve inches apart; seeds should be soaked in warm water before sowing.								
156	Mandevillea suaveolens	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 10	240
A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best.								
157	Marigold, French dwarf	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
158	African orange, Dunnettii	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
159	African lemon	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers, and of striking colours; the French has beautifully-shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large self-coloured flowers, and very effective.								
160	Mirabilis Jalapa (<i>Marvel of Peru</i>)	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
161	gold striped	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
A very hardy and showy annual, free flowering, and adapts itself to any soil.								
162	Maurandya Barclayana, purple	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
163	Barclayana, alba	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
164	Barclayana, rosea	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour.								
165	Mesembryanthemum, tricolor, pink, purple centre	...	...	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
166	crystallinum (<i>Ice Plant</i>)	...	...	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
This latter is prized for its foliage, which is covered, as it were, with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice.								
167	Matricaria eximia	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	10
Splendid perennial, pure white flowers, free bloomer.								
168	Mimulus punctatus, spotted, mixed	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
169	tigrinus double	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
170	moschatus (<i>Musk</i>)	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	6
Beautiful, free-blooming, tender plants, for pot culture, requiring an abundant supply of water, and a cool situation; as the seed is very small it must be carefully sown in a well-drained flower pot or seed pan, lightly covered, and when the plants are fit to handle, transplant; two or three plants in a ten-inch pot are abundance; moschatus is our favourite musk, suitable for the vicinity of fountains, shady rockwork, &c.								
171	Mignonette, common	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	9
172	large flowered	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
173	Parson's new white	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12



CELOSIA HUTTONII

FLOWER SEEDS.

					Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
174	Mignonette, crimson flowered giant	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
175	pyramidal	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	15
This plant is too well known to require description; some of our new varieties are particularly striking and distinct; is highly recommended as a great improvement on the old varieties, spikes large and handsome, and deep in colour; the foliage is very fine, and the perfume and habit of the plant all that could be desired.								
176	Myosotis azorica	..	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
A very deep blue variety of the favourite forget-me-not; very early bloomer, with fine spikes.								
177	palustris (<i>Forget-me-not</i>)	...	...	...	H.S.	A.S.	8 to 4	6
This charming plant requires rather a dry situation, unlike other varieties of its family, who rejoice in a swampy soil. It should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets.								
178	Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, crimson	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
179	scarlet	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
180	beauty	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
181	yellow	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
182	pearl	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
183	king of Tom Thumbs	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
184	golden king	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
185	rose	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
186	tall, mixed	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	72
187	spitfire, tall variety, dazzling red colour	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	72
The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied, that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart.								
188	Nigella Damascena	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
189	Nemophila insignis	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
190	atomaria	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
191	discoidalis elegans	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
192	insignis marginata	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
Universally popular annuals, dwarf, free blooming, and very showy; they are rather delicate, however, and want sowing early, in a shady situation; we recommend them to all for autumn sowing.								
193	Oxalis rosea	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly coloured flowers and good foliage.								
194	Oxyura chrysanthemoides	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.								
195	Petunia, large flowered, striped	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
196	carnation, striped	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18

					Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
197	Petunia, choice mixed...	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
198	" " (double)	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
A magnificent family of plants. We offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in spring will bloom during summer and autumn. This plant is quite at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in profusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers. (1s. per packet.)								
199	Papaver somniferum (<i>opium poppy</i>)	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 11	24
200	poppy, double French	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 11	12
201	" ranunculus flowered	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 11	12
The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place. Papaver somniferum is a large single white flower, grown for opium.								
202	Passiflora edulis (<i>passion fruit</i>)	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	120
203	Phlox Drummondii alba	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
204	dark purple	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
205	scarlet	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
206	red, white striped	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
207	choice mixed	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
208	perennial variety	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	36
There is no more general favourite among annuals than the phlox; it possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion; there is no annual we can more strongly recommend. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. A bed of this plant is very effective. Sow during autumn, and transplant six inches apart.								
209	Pyrethrum aureum (<i>golden feather</i>)	...	...	...				
An ornamental foliage plant, which rich soil grows all out twelve inches; it should be planted in the borders for effect, as during summer its leaves are of a bright golden colour.								
210	Pelargonium (<i>geranium</i>) zonale	...	...	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
211	large flowered, fine mixed	...	...	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
212	French blotched	...	...	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
213	fancy varieties	...	...	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
214	tricolor	...	...	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
The above are from a superb collection, and should give splendid flowers; the tricolor varieties are magnificent, the French blotched and fancy very beautiful. (1s. per packet.)								
215	Phygelius capensis	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	18
Handsome perennial, with scarlet flower.								
216	Poppy. (See Papaver).							
217	Primula sinensis alba (<i>Chinese primrose</i>)	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	16
218	sinensis fimbriata (various)	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	16
Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. The above are from a very choice stock. (1s. per packet.)								
219	Pansy, or Heartsease, pure white	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
220	violet, white margin	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6

FLOWER SEEDS.

					Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
221	Pansy, or Heartsease, pure black	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
222	blotched Belgian	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
223	first-class assorted	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
We have secured seed of some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. The seed should be sown in autumn, and planted out early in spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.								
224	Picotees, finest mixed	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	12
We have secured a stock of very choice strain of these favourite flowers. (1s. per packet.)								
225	Polyanthus, mixed	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 11	6
226	Pentstemon, various	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 3	18
A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant as an effective bedder.								
227	Portulaca, alba striata	...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
228	aurea	...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
229	striata	...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
230	grandiflora, double crimson	...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most striking; suitable for vases and rockwork, &c.								
231	Rhodanthe maculata	...	...	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
232	Manglesii major	...	...	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
One of the choicest of the early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden; maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets.								
233	Rocket, sweet (<i>Hesperis matronilis</i>)	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	36
Very pleasing early spring flowering plants, profuse bloomer, with deliciously fragrant flowers, commonly called Dames' Violets.								
234	Salpiglosis aurea marginata	...	...	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 3	18
235	lenoble, scarlet	...	...	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 3	18
Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled; blossoms very desirable; like; a rich, light soil.								
236	Saponaria calabrica	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 3	6
A free blooming, dwarf annual, producing masses of minute, cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.								
237	Schizanthus Grahamii	...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
238	grandiflorus oculata	...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
239	pinata	...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
A very interesting tribe of half-hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place.								
240	Scabiosa, dwarf double mixed, various	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
Showy, compact, and desirable plant.								
241	Sensitive plant (<i>mimosa sensitiva</i>)	...	...	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 12	18
A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop; hence its name.								
242	Silene pendula, fl. pl. (<i>catchfly</i>)	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
243	Stocks, dwarf bouquet, 10 week	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	18
244	large flowered, 10 week	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18



RHODANTHE MACULATA



ANEMONE



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS



PANSY

FLOWER SEEDS.

						Duration.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
245	Stocks, perpetual flowered, 10 week	...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
246	Brompton scarlet	...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
247	Brompton white	...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
248	intermediate	...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
The Brompton stock succeeds well in any part of our colony, but it requires the climate of the colder districts to do justice to the ten week varieties; they are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed.									
249	Swainsonia Greyana	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
250	coccinea	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
251	alba nova	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
252	Osbornii	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
This charming perennial is not sufficiently well-known; it is well suited to our climate, and blooms magnificently throughout the summer, and is always deserving of a place in any flower garden.									
253	Salvia patens	...	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	24
One of the brightest blue flowered plants. Very beautiful. 1s. per packet.									
254	Sweet William. (See Dianthus barbatus.)								
255	Statice pyramidalis	...	...	...	...	H.P.	S.	10 to 12	18
The finest variety of this handsome perennial, with elegant lavender coloured flowers. 1s. per packet.									
256	Sanvitalia procumbens	...	...	...	...	H.	S.	10 to 2	9
A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy, and free blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in habit and form.									
257	Thunbergia, choice, mixed	...	...	...	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36
Beautiful half-hardy annuals, of twining habit; flowers of brilliant colours, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started to grow.									
258	Tropæolum perigrinum, or Canariensis (canary bird creeper)	...	...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	120
One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals; yellow.									
259	Virginia stock, red	...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
260	white	...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
Very dwarf and free blooming, hardy, and very attractive for edgings.									
261	Verbena, auricula flowered	...	...	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
262	choice, mixed	...	...	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion.									
263	Viola odorata (sweet violet)	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6
264	cornuta alba	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6
265	cornuta, purple queen	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6
266	perfection	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6
267	enchantress	...	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6
The new varieties are very valuable additions.									

					Direction.	Sowing.	Flower.	Ht.
268	Wallflower, blood red, single ...	...	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
269	double German, fine dark brown ...	...	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
270	golden Tom Thumb ...	...	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
Well known English favourites; the blood red is highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.								
271	Whitlavia grandiflora ...	...	...	...	H.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil; flowers bright blue.								
272	Zinnia elegans, double ...	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	18
273	white ...	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	18
274	Haageana ...	...	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	18
One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they stand well in dry ground, and should always be transplanted.								

Beautiful Flowers from Seed, and how to Cultivate them.

MANY of the most charming varieties are Annuals; that is, plants which last but one year, and require to be raised from seed every season. Some are *hardy*, others *half-hardy*, and some *tender* Annuals. Great care has been taken, in our present catalogue, to mark those belonging to each section. The following remarks will be an excellent guide to their cultivation:—

Hardy Annuals are those which may be sown in the open borders, requiring no protection.

Half-hardy and **Tender Annuals** are those which, if sown during winter or early spring, require the aid of artificial heat, frame, or bell-glass; and also require protection, until they are sufficiently strong to bear transplanting into the open border to be treated like other hardy plants. They may also be raised in any sheltered place in the garden, if sown *late in spring*, when the weather is sufficiently warm to be suitable to their constitution.

Preparation of the Borders or Flower Beds. Flower seeds are often sown in patches, and sometimes in broad masses; but, whichever method is adopted, great judgment is necessary in preparing the soil, so as to have it in a suitable condition to receive the seed. This is of the utmost importance, and cannot be too well attended to. We will assume that the Garden is drained (if not, it ought to be), and of average quality. If to be sown in broad masses, let the ground be deeply dug over, same time covering in a good dressing of well-decayed stable manure; this done, roughly rake the surface and remove any stones, and if the soil is stiff spread over it a couple of inches of light soil; then rake fine and divide the border into beds, 4 feet wide, with 2 feet paths or alleys; the ground will then be fit for the reception of seed. Great care must be taken to avoid deep sowing, as many of the smaller seeded kinds such as Mignonette, Candytuft, Linaria, Lobelia, &c., scarcely require to be covered, while the stronger growing plants, such as Lupins, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, &c., require a covering of a couple of inches; but an inch deep may be considered the medium. Another method of sowing is what is called *bedding-in*, which is done by drawing the top soil off the bed into the alleys, to the depth required, sowing the seed broadcast over the surface, and covering with the soil previously drawn off, being careful to rake the surface smooth after the operation.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Sowing the Seed. Much depends upon the variety about to be sown, whether or not it should be deeply covered. Such plants as *Convolvulus*, *Nasturtiums*, *Sweet Peas*, *Lupins*, &c., are strong growers, and have large seeds; and may, therefore, be covered say a couple of inches, and sown in rows 2 feet apart. Smaller seeds, such as *Mignonette*, *Linaria*, *Clarkia*, *Candytuft*, *Dianthus*, &c., only want a slight covering; to do this properly, draw a line across the bed about an inch deep, sow the seed carefully, and cover over lightly, placing the next row about a foot apart.

After Management. Many of our best Annuals are by some considered weedy, but we attribute this more to their mismanagement than otherwise; if the plants are allowed to grow wild from the seed, no doubt some of them incline to this character; however, as most of them will admit of transplanting, there is no reason why they should not be grown as nice specimens as well as other garden plants; if not transplanted, thin out well, and always remember that where two plants occupy the place of *one*, *both* are sure to suffer, and, also, that one well-grown plant is worth a dozen poor specimens. Care must be taken in selecting suitable positions for the various varieties, and in properly arranging the heights; in this matter our Catalogue will be found of the greatest service. Creepers and Climbers should be placed on walls or fences, and regularly tied up and kept in shape, or else dotted here and there over the flower-beds and trained on wire or suitable stakes. Properly attended to, these form very attractive features in the Flower Garden. Annuals produce a brilliant effect for a time, but as soon as the plants begin to look seedy, they should at once be removed, so as to make room for more attractive objects.

Varieties that will not Germinate if Sown in the Borders. Not a few of our customers think that if they obtain from us a few packets of Flower Seeds, they should have a corresponding number of Flower Beds to show, no matter how the seed is sown, or what weather follows the sowing, or, lastly, how unsuitable the varieties ordered may be for sowing without protection. To guard against this in future, we have marked our lists as Hardy, Half Hardy, Tender, Annual, and Perennial varieties; and also added time of sowing—autumn and spring.

The Perennials nearly all require great care, and, if to be obtained, a little artificial heat is of great service, if not, sow in a frame or box with glass top, or any original contrivance of the kind, so long as it is tight and admits the light freely, in this plunge the pots in tan bark, and keep shaded during sunny weather, if too powerful; do not cover them, however, unless there is danger, as it is desirable to admit as much light as possible. As soon as the plants are well above ground, admit the air by degrees, keep the pots near the glass, water carefully, and gradually harden off. Those that are intended for out-door cultivation may now be pricked out into the border, taking care to shade them till established, the others potted off.

FLOWERING BULBS

CAN BE SUPPLIED ONLY DURING MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY.

THERE are no plants more deserving a place than these charming flowers, as the many beautiful species and varieties adorn our pleasure grounds from spring until the near approach of winter, and those who have not tried them should at once make a planting. What can be more beautiful than the modest *Snowflake*, or the dazzling scarlet *Ranunculus*—the stately *Gladiolus*, or the grand old *Lilium*; we believe that they cannot be surpassed, and strongly recommend them. The following general directions will be useful:—Any moderately good soil is all that is necessary; it should be turned over as deeply as possible, and a good dressing of well-decayed manure turned in with it. Plant the bulbs in rows, and use a little sand when planting, which will be found to be a great advantage, particularly to the smaller bulbs. Except for *Gladiolus*, or *Liliums*, and such like, a light covering of a couple of inches is all that is necessary. The depth of planting should be regulated according to the size of the bulbs.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

GLADIOLUS.

This magnificent family of bulbous plants has no equal in the flower garden, if looked upon as an effective decorative plant, which will bloom profusely with very little care.

CULTURE.—It is one of the hardiest bulbs in cultivation, suits our climate admirably, and is not peculiar to soil. To bloom it to perfection, however, we recommend the following treatment:—Select a light rich soil, (if sandy so much the better), a sheltered moist situation, and a place where tying up the flower stems (which are about 3 to 4 feet high) can be attended to. In a back border, or tied to a fence they look very handsome; however, we much prefer stout sticks driven into the ground, about a foot from the fence, and the spikes tied to them. Single specimens in the borders also look very handsome, as so charming a flower cannot be out of place. The ground should be made rich, and the bulbs planted about 3 or 4 inches deep; when above ground they may be watered with liquid manure two or three times a week; this will have a wonderful effect upon the blooms and length of spike. We also recommend that, if the weather be hot and dry, a top-dressing of manure, or other mulching, should be placed around the plant in a circle of about a foot in diameter; this will prevent evaporation, and keep the roots cool, and may be practised with great advantage throughout the summer. Gladiolus can be had in bloom all the year round, and as the bulbs increase freely, there is no reason why any careful gardener or amateur may not produce a blaze of bloom nine months out of the twelve by successional planting. When the flower begins to fade, the leaves will assume a yellowish tinge, which is a sure indication that the bulbs are ripening and going to rest. About a fortnight after this, the stem should be cut close to the crown of the bulb, leaving a neck of about an inch only; the bulbs should then be carefully lifted, (being careful to select a fine, dry day for the purpose), it will generally be found that they have doubled themselves, that is, two new bulbs will be found in place of the one planted; they will be attached to the old root or sole, which often covers a number of young bulbs, about the size of peas, which will flower the second year. These should all be carefully saved and placed with the parents in a cool, very dry, airy place to rest (all soil having been removed from the bulbs). Here they can remain from two to six months, as desired, but should never be allowed to remain out of ground after the shoots are fairly started. It will be an easy matter to make frequent plantings, so as to have a succession of bloom.

GLADIOLUS.—SECTION I.

Light varieties, from pure white to rosy pink, striped, flaked, and spotted.

Twelve of the choicest varieties, selected by the purchaser from Sections I. and II., 18s.

Twelve choice varieties, selected by ourselves, one of each, 15s.

Twenty choice varieties, selected by ourselves, one of each, 21s.

Adonis, light rosy salmon.
Bertha Rabourdin, pure white, carmine spots.
Calypso, rosy white, striped pale lilac, very handsome.
Canari, light yellow, rose stripe, unique.
Circe, rose, lilac and carmine, fine spike.
Ceres, pure white, flaked with dark rose, charming variety.
El Dorado, bright yellow, striped red.
Erato, delicate rose, striped with carmine, large flower.
Edith Cleveland, flesh, shaded rosy carmine, very fine.
Isoline, carnation, carmine spots, fine.
John Lyon, very fine light variety.
John Bull, pure white, spotted.
Madame de Vatry, white, tinged with sulphur.
Madame Haquin, yellow and white.

Madame Lesble, white, purple markings, beautiful.
Maria Dumortier, white, striped with rose and violet, very distinct, magnificent.
Maria, pure white, dark carmine spots.
Mathilda de Landvoisin, white, carmine striped, very fine.
Madame Vilmorin, one of the finest, beautiful rose and white centre, striped and spotted with carmine, fine form and spiked.
Ophir, dark yellow and purple, attractive.
Penelope, cream white, carmine striped, should be in every collection.
Queen of Beauties, beautifully veined, light variety.
Rebecca, white, lilac striped, very pretty, often sports in colour.
Sulphureus, sulphur coloured, uncommon.

And many other beautiful varieties.

FLOWERING BULBS.

SECTION II.

Dark varieties, from rosy scarlet to deep crimson.

- Brenchleyensis, magnificent rich scarlet, a most dazzling variety, and suitable for planting in clumps or masses ; can be supplied in quantity.
- Berenice, rosy red, showy variety.
- Count de Morny, dark cherry, white and purple, extra fine.
- Calendulaceus, shaded salmon red, lower petals yellow, veined with red.
- Don Juan, bright orange, with yellowish lower petals, fine.
- Dr. Andry, bright orange, fine form.
- Egerie, light salmon colour, shaded with carmine and orange,
- Imperatrice, carnation, striped and flaked.
- Janaire, orange red, fine spike, very attractive.
- James Carter, one of the best ; colour, bright orange red, pure white throat, very beautiful, highly recommended.
- Lord Byron, bright velvety crimson, white throat, extra, very showy.
- La Poussin, light red, with clear white stains on lower petals ; a great favourite, and very handsome.
- Leonard de Vinci, purplish rose, striped carmine, showy.
- Moliere, a free grower, dark cherry coloured red, light throat.
- Madame Bassville, a splendid show flower, cherry red, flaked with violet crimson, fine white throat, feathered with purple.
- Madame Rabourdin, delicate rose, with carmine and white, charming sort.
- Nemesis, bright rose, with white and carmine spots.
- Othello, light orange red, fine colour.
- Pollonia, rose striped, tinted with carmine.
- Pegasus, carnation, striped with rose, large flower.
- Reversible, salmon coloured, very distinct variety, flower on both sides of the stalk.
- Vergo, very large flower, rosy purple, white throat.

SECTION III.

NEW GLADIOLUS.

New and beautiful varieties, recently imported ; can be supplied in limited quantities, at 3s. 6d. each.

- Citrinus, medium-sized flower, light and dark yellow, unique.
- Etendard, large flowers, well-opened, perfect shape, white, slightly-flamed lilac, or bluish violet, long handsome spikes, a magnificent variety.
- Isabella, medium-sized flower, splendid spike, pure white, with very dark carminate violet stains.
- La Fiancee. This we consider one of the most charming varieties ever offered, and should be included in every collection. Colour, rosy white, small bluish violet stains, form and substance fine ; splendid spike.
- La Favourite, a charming variety ; colour, rose blazed with carmine, lower petals light yellow.
- Rosina, a splendid spike, dark amaranth red, stained white, an attractive variety.
- Shakespeare, white, rosy carmine centre, a splendid variety, first of its class, form and substance perfect.



CHOICE HYBRID GLADIOLUS



DOUBLE HYACINTH



LILIUM PUNCTATUM



GLADIOLUS



TURBAN RANUNCULUS.



SINGLE HYACINTH

FLOWERING BULBS.

LILIUMS.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum
album

speciosum

Tigrinum (tiger lily)

flore pleno. A beautiful double variety of the tiger lily ; rich
orange scarlet flowers ; spotted. 2s. 6d.

aurantiacum. (True orange lily). 2s. 6d.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering bulbs are deserving of a place in every garden. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, render them very attractive. We can supply them by the hundred at a cheap rate, and of the best sorts. A splendid variety of brilliant colours. Double, mixed, 2s. per dozen ; choice, mixed, single, 2s. per dozen ; per 100, 12s.

Anemones, double mixed, including many brilliant shades of colour. 2s. 6d. per dozen ; 14s. per 100
single mixed, all colours, a splendid assortment. 2s. per dozen. ; 12s. per 100

RANUNCULUS.

A bed of these favourite flowers is most desirable. They bloom very freely, and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added, so much the better. No garden is complete without a few.

Turban (yellow, white, black, and crimson), 2s. 6d. per dozen ; Turban, mixed, 2s. per dozen ; Persian, choice, mixed, 2s. per dozen.

Ranunculus, mixed Persian colours. 2s. per dozen ; 12s. per 100.

scarlet, yellow, and black (Turban). 2s. per dozen ; 12s. per 100

white (Turban). 3s. per dozen

crimson (Turban). 2s. 6d. per dozen

TULIPS.

Choice kinds, double, named and mixed. 6s. per dozen

Choice kinds, single, mixed, 4s. per dozen.

CROCUS.

Mixed varieties, purple, yellow, and striped. 4s. per dozen.

HYACINTHS.

Magnificent plants, will do well in any good soil ; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. We particularly recommend the single varieties for fine spikes.

1s. each ; 10s. per dozen.

BLUE.

Talma, single, dark blue

Lord Noel, double, blue

Black Prince, single, purple

Standard, double, blue

Blue Beard, double, blue

Lord Wellington, double, blue

Blue Mourant, single, blue

Prince Bismarck, double, lilac

Beauty, single, pale blue

Passetout, double, blue

L'amie de Cœur, single, blue

Blucher, single, blue

RED.

El Dorado, single, bright red
Rouge pourpre et Noir, double, red
La Reine, single, red
Rose Sceptre, double, red
Illustre Beaute, single, pink

General Moltke, double, pink
Norma, single, pink
Mons. de Faesh, single, rose
Buonaparte, single, red striped
Penander, double, flesh

WHITE.

Prince Frederick William, double, white
Gloria Florum, double, white
Voltaire, single, white

Herman, double, white
Fairy, single, pure white

YELLOW.

Sophia, single, yellow

Victoria, double, straw

NARCISSUS (6s. per dozen).

A' bouquet grand
A' double de Constantinople, large double
yellow
Chemistocle Jaune
Concordia, cream, bright yellow cup
Crewianus, white, deep yellow cup, large
and fine
Gloriosus, yellow, bright orange cup
Grand Monarque, white, pale yellow cup,
large, fine

Grand Piano
Grand Solield' Or, deep yellow, rich orange
cup, splendid
Grootvorst blanc, white, straw cup, good
Imperator Jaune, bright yellow, orange
cup
La plus Jaune, straw, orange cup
Sunon, bright yellow, orange cup, fine

BABIANAS (3s. per dozen).

IXIAS.

Choice kinds, named and mixed, 3s. per dozen.
Scarlet, white, and yellow.

WATSONIA.

Choice mixed, 3s. per dozen.

AMARYLLIS.

Tigridium, Sprekelia, Formosissima.

SNOWFLAKE (Leucojeum æstivum).

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snowdrop, and does admirably here. 4s. per dozen.

FLOWERING BULBS.

OUR TWENTY SHILLING COLLECTION OF BULBS

CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 6 Gladiolus, named varieties, various colours | 6 Tulips, choice mixed |
| 4 Hyacinths, red, white, and blue | 2 Liliums, sorts |
| 12 Ranunculus, Persian and Turban, various colours | 3 Narcissus, sorts, 3 colours |
| 12 Anemones, single and double, various colours | 12 Irises, various, sorts, colours. |

Should our stock of any of the above be exhausted, we will substitute other varieties.

We cannot undertake to supply a general collection of **BULBS** after the 30th May.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES.

Archangel Mats, useful for shading, 3s. 6d. each

Cuba Bast, a neat and durable article, useful for tying, and well adapted for horticultural purposes generally.
5s. per lb. Should be soaked in water before being used.

Russian Matting, a soft flexible fibre, used for tying, 2s. 6d. per lb.

Edging Irons, for trimming grass edgings

Flower Pots, 3 to 12 inch, common, imported

Saucers, 3 to 12 inch, imported

Bell Glasses, 4 to 16 inches (imported).

Forks, digging, 3 to 5 prongs, flat and square

.. hand-weeding, long handles

.. .. short handles.

SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES.

(Buckhorn Handles.)

SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES.

(White Handles.)

The above Knives are of the best manufacture, and are well known in every Horticultural establishment in England. When ordering, please state number marked above.

Pruners, Bow Slide, 6 to 7 inch

.. French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch

.. black, sizes

.. Prussian vine, 3, 4, and 10 inch

Saws, pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch

Shears, boxwood, for trimming hedges

.. grass edging, for trimming grass verges

Tweezers, ivory, sizes

Garden Trowels, plain and fancy, all sizes

Ladies' Gardening Tools, bright steel, from
10s. 6d. to 15s. per set

Gloves, Pruning, strong leather, gauntlets, 2s. 6d.
per pair

with cuff, 2s. per pair

Ladies', for the flower garden.

2s. per pair

Hoes, Patent Dutch, steel blade

Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s. 6d. each

Reels, patent, 3s. 6d. each

Rakes, from 5 to 14 teeth, 2d. per tooth

Hyacinth Glasses, Tye's Patent, 18s. to 36s. per
dozen

Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable,
1s. 6d. per lb.

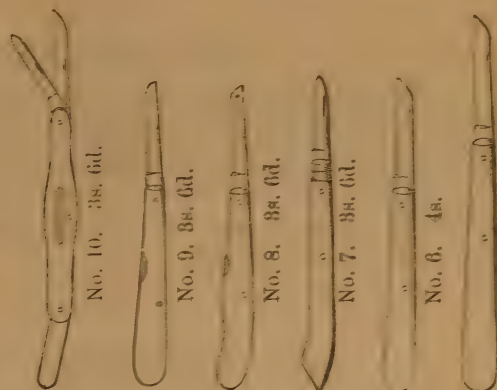
ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES.

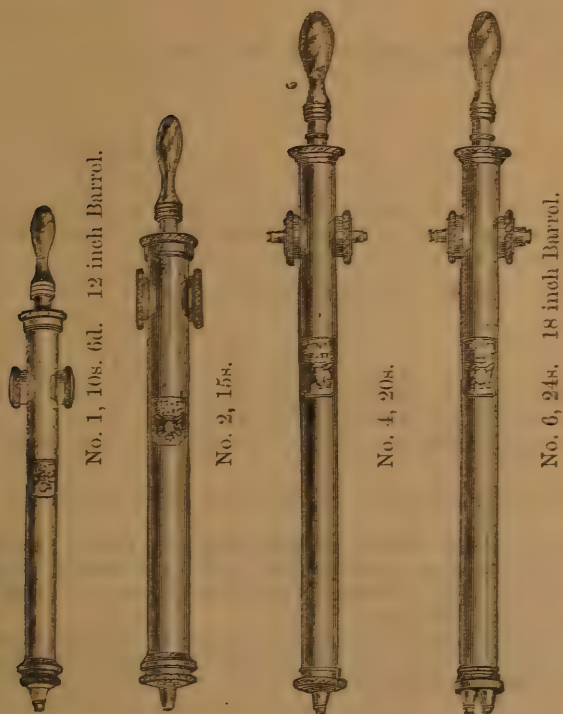
(Buckhorn Handles.)

SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES.

(White Handles.)



PATENT GARDEN SYRINGES.



WOOD GARDEN LABELS.



EXPANDING POT COVER.

Metallic Garden Labels—Ink for Writing on ditto. This is found to be a much more permanent and neat method of marking plants than the ordinary wooden label, more especially for out-door collections. Sold in boxes of 100, with pens, indelible ink, and erasing paper.  Directions for use on each box.

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

The above useful instruments can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound or Insecticide is so necessary. The syringe applies either of those compounds with a great saving of labour, as the largest sizes will throw water to the top of the highest fruit trees, and with the spreading roses will thoroughly sprinkle every leaf.

The roses with each syringe are of three different sizes, namely—the straight jet, and the coarse and fine spreading sizes.

The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcut, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.

GILT EXPANDING COVERS FOR FLOWER POTS.

All sizes and colours.

Form a pretty ornament for Drawing Rooms, and hide the otherwise unsightly common Flower Pot.

2s. 6d. each.

Other Designs, in Paper or Wood, coloured, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Spades—Park's Patent Steel, Nos. 2 and 3 7s. 6d. each.
American Light Steel 6s. each.

Flower Sticks, in bundles of one dozen, painted green. It may seem strange that we can import these simple articles and supply them to our customers cheaper than they can be made in the colony, but such is the fact, as will be seen from the undermentioned quotations:—

1 foot long, per bundle of one dozen ..	3d.	2½ feet long, per bundle of one dozen ..	9d.
1½ " " " " ..	4d.	3 " " " " ..	1s.
2 " " " " ..	6d.		

Wood Garden Labels, painted ready for use, in bundles of 100; 3-inch, 1s. per 100; 4-inch, 1s. 3d. per 100; 6-inch, 1s. 6d. per 100; 9-inch, 2s. 6d. per 100; suspending labels, 1s. 6d. per 100.

Exhibition Flower Stands, for effectively displaying 24 varieties of Florist Flowers, fitted with tin tubes, complete; price, 10s. 6d. each.

Galvanized Iron Propagating Frames, with movable glass top, suitable for striking cuttings, or sheltering tender seeds; price, 10s. 6d. each.

Shaw's Tiffany.—A very light and strong fabric, manufactured for shading purposes. During summer this will be found a valuable material for protecting pot plants from the scorching rays of the sun, shading green-houses, frames, or flower beds. A covering of Tiffany will protect the tenderest pot plants during summer months, and, from its light texture, is not so liable to draw them as other shadings.

Tye's Patent Hyacinth Glasses.—These Glasses are of the improved shape, of various colours, and are suitable not only for growing Hyacinths, but are also very handsome drawing room-ornaments. The best quality are richly gilt or coloured with elegant designs. Price, 7s. per pair.

Goulding's Flower and Plant Food.—An invaluable manure in a concentrated form ; can be used in a dry or liquid form ; for pot plants, such as Fuchsias, Geraniums, &c., this manure is particularly recommended. In tins, 1s. 6d. each. Directions for use with each parcel.

Standen's Manure—Useful for stimulating the growth of plants in pots, plants out of doors, or in the flower garden. This manure bears high testimonials, and is largely used in the Royal Gardens. Price, per tin : small, 1s. 6d. each ; large, 4s. each.

Phospho Guano—A very powerful fertiliser, containing ample ammonia and phosphates in its composition, quite equal to the Peruvian. In tins, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

Pooley's Tobacco Powder—For the cure of blight and other diseases on plants. Should be dusted over the plants either by means of a *distributor* or through a muslin cloth, so as to cover lightly the affected part with the powder. If this is done when the plants are damp, and in the morning, so much the better. If the plants are tender, syringe the leaves the evening after application ; this will wash off the powder and leave the plants in a thoroughly clean state. Small tins, 1s. 6d. each ; large, 3s. 6d.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.'S

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, AND CYCADS.

CERTAINLY, no person with any pretensions to taste in ornamental planting would omit to secure a few of these distinguished plants if in his power. There is something grand in the leaf or frond of a Palm not to be seen in any other family. Imagine a single leaf twenty feet or more in length, and hundreds of these crowning a pillar-like stem, rising with uniform thickness from ten to one hundred and fifty feet from the ground without a branch, curve, or irregularity; these leaves, arranged with mathematical regularity, have graceful ostrich feather-like sweeps and undulations; others, of corresponding height, having fronds ten or twelve feet in diameter spreading out like a huge fan, large enough to form the roof of a small house, and these in the highest degree symmetrically and gracefully arranged. Imagine these trees, with great varieties of form and size, but harmonious similarity withal, and wonder why they have been so long neglected.

To have the best effect, all the species that will suit the situation should be formed into neighbouring groups, or several specimens of each species grouped so as to form a whole. The best situation would be a valley enclosed by wooded hills on three sides, with the opening towards the north or north-east, or, if a valley is not at hand, three sides of the palm arrangements should be planted with tall-growing Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine. This plan would both shelter and add to the effect of the Palm ground. In small pleasure-grounds, where spaces for this arrangement could not be spared, a few specimens of the hardiest should never be omitted, and even here they appear to the best advantage if planted in company of one another.

Dracenas and Cycads are placed in our list with Palms, both because they have an alliance and wide distinction, and this close alliance, yet wide distinction, creates a harmony that should not be lost sight of when effective ornamental planting is aimed at. In these respects the harmony of these orders of plants is as remarkably striking, if not more so, to the casual observer as to the more learned student. For a similar reason, Araucarias have been recommended as the best shelter, and these, with Dammaras and Tree Ferns, may be partially introduced to the Palm ground without compromising taste. Many very beautiful Dracenas have recently been discovered and brought into cultivation, but at present they are confined to the glass-house. There are, however, some grounds for anticipating that eventually they will become so acclimatised as to bear the open, in warm and sheltered situations, such as alone are suitable for an out doors Palm ground.

Those species in our list marked H are more hardy than those not so marked; but all rejoice in warmth and shelter from rough weather.

	Height in feet.	s.	d.		Height in feet.	s.	d.
ARECA alba	25	3	6	H. DRACENA terminalis	12	5	0
Baueri	30	3	6	H. LATANA Borbonica	20	3	6
Monostachya (walking-stick palm) ..	12	2	6	H. MACROZAMIA Denisonii	6	7	6
rubra	25	5	0	.. species new, very distinct, with			
H. Sapid	25	2	6	.. spiral fronds, red marked ..	2	2	6
H. CORYPHA Australis (Cabbage Tree) ..	150	1	6	H. PHENIX dactylifera (Date)	20	2	6
H. CYCAS circinalis	3	5	0	SABAL palmetto	6	3	6
H. media	4	2	6	H. SEAPORTHIA elegans	150	1	6
H. DRACENA Australis	25	2	6	H. robusta	30	3	6
H. indivisa	20	5	0	ZAMIA Mackenziei	6	2	6
H. nutans	20	2	6	.. spiralis	6	1	0
H. stricta	30	2	6				

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—All the plants in this List are perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Sydney, and of course will be so in any similar climate. H.H.—Those species which will withstand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have H.H. before the name. H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked H. S.—When S is attached to a name it will denote the quality suitable for shelter or exposure to strong or blighting winds. S.S. denotes the same quality superlatively.

Name.	Height in Ft.	Price.	Each.	Name.	Height in Ft.	Price.	Each.
h. ABIES Cephalonica	60 to 80	2 6 to 3 6		H.H. Cunninghamii	80 100	1 6 2 6	
h. „ cœrulea	20 30	1 6 2 6		H.H.S.S. „ excelsa (a) scarce	100 150	2 6 3 6	
h. „ excelsa	70 100	1 6 2 6		.. glauca	80 100	2 6 3 6	
H.H. „ orientalis	40 70	1 6 2 6		h. „ imbricata	100 150	5 0 7 6	
.. Smithiana	80 100	2 6 3 6		H.H. BIOTA Meldenensis	15 20	1 6 2 6	
H.H. ARAUCARIA Bidwillii	100 150	1 6 2 6		h. CARYOTAXUS Japonica (male)	8 12	1 6 2 6	
.. Cookii	80 100	2 0 3 6		h. „ „ (female)	8 12	1 6 2 6	

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

81

CONIFERS AND TAXADS—continued.

Name.	Height in ft.	Price. s. d.	Fach. s. d.	Name.	Height in ft.	Price. s. d.	Fach. s. d.
h. CEDRUS Atlantica ..	80	100	5 0	h. PICEA Webbiana ..	80	100	10 6
h. " Deodara ..	100	150	2 6 3 6	H.H. PINUS Benthaminiana (d) ..	150	200	1 6 2 6
H.H. CRYPTOMERIA elegans ..	50	60	1 6 2 6	H.H. " Canariensis ..	40	50	2 6 3 6
h. " Japonica ..	50	100	1 6 2 6	h. " excelsa ..	60	70	2 6 3 6
h. " Lobbi ..	60	100	1 6 2 6	H.S.S. " halepensis ..	100	150	1 0 1 6
H.H. CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata ..	30	40	1 6 2 6	h. " insignis ..	80	100	1 6 2 6
H.H. CUPRESSUS Chinenensis ..	20	30	5 0	H.H. " longifolia ..	80	100	2 6 3 6
H.H. " Corneyana ..	30	40	1 6 to 2 6	H.S.S. " maritima ..	50	60	1 0 1 6
H.H. " excelsior ..	30	40	5 0	h. " montana ..	20	30	2 6 3 6
H.H. " funebris ..	40	60	1 6 2 6	h.S.S. " pinaster ..	50	60	1 0 1 6
H.H. " glauca pendula ..	20	30	2 6 3 0	h.S. " pinea ..	50	60	1 0 1 6
H.H. " glandulosa ..	15	25	2 6 3 6	h. " ponderosa ..	80	100	1 6 2 6
H.H. " Hugelii ..	40	50	2 6 3 6	h.S. " strobus ..	50	60	3 6
h. " macrocarpa Lambertiana ..	50	100	2 0 3 6	h.S. PINUS sylvestris ..	80	100	1 6 to 2 6
H.H. " Lawsoniana (b) ..	50	100	2 6 3 6	H.H. " tenuifolia ..	80	100	2 6 3 6
H.H. " majestica ..	40	50	2 6 3 6	H.H. PODOCARPUS cupressinus ..	50	60	1 6
H.H. " sempervirens ..	30	50	1 6 2 6	H.H. " pungens ..	4	6	1 6
H.H. " sinensis pendula ..	40	50	2 6 3 6	H.H. " spinulosus ..	50	80	2 0
H.H. " torulosus ..	60	100	1 6 2 6	H.H. " sp. New Zealand ..	50	60	3 6
H.H. " Uthdeana ..	40	50	2 6 3 6	H.H.S. " Totara ..	60	80	2 6
H.H. " Whiteleyana ..	40	50	2 6 3 6	H.H. RETINOSPORA obtusa ..	60	80	1 6 2 6
H.H. DAMMARA Mooreii ..	80	100	10 6	H.H. " pisifera ..	20	30	1 6 2 6
H.H. " robusta ..	100	150	2 6 3 6	H.H. " Plumosa ..	20	30	2 6 3 0
FRENELA cupressiformis ..	30	40	1 6 2 6	H.H. " squarrosa ..	20	30	1 6 2 6
h. " pendula ..	20	30	1 6 2 6	h. SALISBURIA adiantifolia ..	80	100	1 6 2 0
H.H. JUNIPERUS Bermudiana (c) ..	20	30	2 6 to 3 6	H.H. SEQUOIA sempervirens ..	150	200	3 6 5 0
h. " Chinensis ..	40	50	1 6 2 6	h. TAXODIUM distichum ..	50	100	5 0
h. " Cracovia ..	10	15	2 6 3 6	H.H. " virens ..	30	40	5 0
h. " Hibernica (com- munis) ..	12	15	1 6 2 6	H.S. TAXUS baccata (e) ..	15	20	1 6 2 6
h. " macrocarpa ..	6	10	1 6 2 6	h. " elegantissima ..	10	12	2 6 3 6
h. " oxycedrus ..	10	15	1 6 2 6	H.H. " japonica ..	10	12	1 6 2 6
h. " prostrata ..	3	1 6 2 6		h. THUJA doniana (f) ..	30	40	5 0
H.H.S. " Virginiana ..	40	50	1 6 2 6	H.H. " glauca ..	30	40	5 0
H.H. OCTOCYLINUS Macleaniana (Leich- hardtia) ..	50	60	2 6 3 6	H.H. " Knightii ..	50	60	1 6 2 6
h. LIBOCEDRUS Chilensis ..	50	60	2 6 3 6	H.H. " Lobii (gigantea) ..	60	100	1 6 2 6
h. PICEA amabilis ..	150	200	5 0	H.H.S. " Orientalis ..	30	40	1 0 2 6
h. " Cephalonica ..	50	60	5 0	H.H. " aurea (g) ..	4	8	3 6 5 0
				h. " Skinnerii ..	40	50	2 6
				h. TORREYA nucifera ..	10	15	2 6 3 6
				h. WELLINGTONIA gigantea (h) ..	350	400	5 0 7 6

(a) Excelsa is the well-known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes. It will grow well exposed to the full force of our south-east storms, without suffering in the least, and it is not at all particular as to soil.

(b) This is one of the very best of the Cyresses for ornamental purposes, stands exposure well, is of rapid growth, and not particular as to soil or situation. As a single specimen tree, no other Cypress can be compared with it. It is indigenous to California.

(c) The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps, on lawns or elsewhere; none are of large growth, some are small, and any of them will stand exposed situations, and will grow in the worst soils.

(d) Of the Pines, the most beautiful, as single specimens, are, perhaps, insignis, longifolia, and tenuifolia; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the harder Pines being placed to windward. Pinaster, pinea, maritima, and halepensis, are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start. Where shelter is wanted for any purpose on a large scale, it is a good plan to plant a belt a few rods wide, to the windward side, 6 to 12 feet apart, equal numbers of each, alternately planted, and thin out as required, four or five years after planting. In doing so, be particular in removing

those plants which appear weakest, without regard to species. By yearly thinning out in this way, you will secure the trees most suited to the situation, and shelter will be abundant, although three-fourths of the number be thus taken away, and such shelter should last for ages.

(e) Thujas or Arborvitae are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form, when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Arborvitae (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge, forming one of the cleanest and most easily kept breakwinds, in a small space, we have met with.

(f) Thuja aurea, or the Golden Arborvitae, is a variety which it appears cannot be multiplied in the usual way by seed; the seedlings have been found to "run back," or "sport," and lack the beautiful habit and the aurean verdure of its aspect. It is therefore requisite that plants be obtained which have been artificially produced, either from cuttings, grafts, or layers; the first are the best. This plant is a gem, wherever it may be placed. It is suitable for the small flower garden, or garden in miniature, as well as for the broad lawn or park, for drawing-room, as well as the conservatory. It is quite hardy about Sydney, and can be well grown in pots or boxes, but the lawn is the place which owes the most to its presence.

(g) The Big Tree of California. Has not been sufficiently long under our notice to justify the opinion that it is a great acquisition; but as some of the Californian Pines have suited our climate admirably, it is probable that this will do so also.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

THE following is a selection of trees and shrubs suitable for out-door planting in the neighbourhood of Sydney. As in Conifers and Taxads, so in this list, none are placed which are not desirable for diversity, or which have not been proved by experience to flourish in our climate.

As this list includes trees and shrubs (except such as are in separate lists) whether suitable for the park, flower garden, or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large per-centage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who may favour us with their orders for plants, who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture, as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information, which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

Plants whose attractions may be owing, in part or altogether, to their blooms, will be distinguished from those whose chief ornament is other than their flowers. A few will be found which are only hardy in warm situations near the coast. These will be distinguished, and notes will be given to any plants which appear to be of exceptional interest. The notes will point out also such as are suitable for shelter from winds.

E., prefixed, denotes evergreen; D., denotes deciduous; H., following, denotes hardiness in coldest districts; G., following, denotes suitable for greenhouse as well as out of doors; S., following, denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not colder. F., denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as for mere trees or shrubs.

		Height in ft.	s.	d.			Height in ft.	s.	d.
E.F.	ABELLA rupestris	4	1	6	E.F.	ABUTILON vitifolia	10	1	6
E.F.	" uniflora	2	1	6	D.H.	ACER negundo	50	2	0
E.F.S.	ABUTILON Bedfordianum	15	1	0	D.H.	" Platanoides (Norway Maple)	50	2	0
E.F.S.	" Duc de Malakoff	8	1	0	E.	BAMBUSA humilis (dwarf bamboo)	6	1	0
D.H.	ACER pseudo platanus (Sycamore)	50	1	6	E.	" nigra (black bamboo)	12	2	6
E.	ACMENA elliptica (Tili pili)	20	1	6	E.	" pubescens	15	2	0
E.	" floribunda	20	1	6	E.F.	BAUHINIA Hookeri	6	3	6
E.	" myrtifolia	15	2	6	E.F.	" purpurea	25	1	6
E.	" pendula	50	2	6	E.F.	BERBERIS Bealii	6	2	6
D.H.	ÆSCULUS, Hippocastanum (horse ches- nut)	40	3	6	E.F.	" Darwinii	4	3	6
E.	AGAVE Americana (American Aloe)	6	1	0	E.F.	" fascicularis (repens)	4	1	6
E.	" variegata	6	1	0	E.S.F.	BRACHYCHITON acerifolia (fire tree)	100	2	0
D.H.	AILANTHUS glandulosus (a)	25	1	0	E.S.	BREXIA Madagascariensis	8	3	6
E.	ALEURITES triloba (candle nut)	25	2	6	E.F.	BROWALIA Jamiesoni	6	1	0
D.	ALNUS capensis (alder)	20	1	6	E.S.G.F.	BRUGMANSIA sanguinea	8	2	6
D.	ALOYSIA citriodora (scented verberna)	8	1	0	E.S.F.	" sauveolens	1	1	0
E.	ALSOPHILA Australis	25	3	6	E.F.	BUDDLEA globosa	1	6	6
	" excelsa	25	3	6	E.F.	" Lindleyana	1	1	0
	" Macarthurii	20	3	6	E.F.	" paniculata	1	1	0
E.F.H.	ANDROMEDA phyllireafolia	2	2	6	E.	BURCHELLIA Capensis	3	2	6
E.	ANTHOCERSIS viscosa	5	2	6	E.H.	BUXUS arborea (tree box) (c)	20	1	0
E.S.G.F.	APHELANDRA Leopoldi	4	3	6	E.H.	" latifolius	8	1	0
E.S.G.F.	" cristata	8	3	6	E.H.	" longifolia	8	1	0
D.H.	ARALIA Japonica	20	1	6	E.H.	" sempervirens (dwarf box)	6	1	0
E.H.	" papyrifera (rice paper tree)	8	1	6	E.H.	" variegata	3	1	6
E.	" parvifolia	12	10	6	E.	CALLICOMA serratafolia	25	1	6
E.	" pentaphylla	10	2	6	E.	CAMPHORA officinalis (camphor tree)	50	1	6
E.	" Sceffleri	10	3	6	E.F.	CANTUA buxifolia (dependens)	4	1	6
E.	" Sieboldi	10	2	6	E.F.	" pyrifolia	4	1	6
E.H.	ARBUTUS andrachne	10	3	6	E.	CAPPARIS Mitcheli	6	2	6
E.H.	" unedo (strawberry tree)	10	3	6	E.	" spinosa (true caper)	6	2	6
E.S.G.	ARDISIA crenulata	4	1	6	E.F.	CASINOPSIS capensis	8	2	6
E.	ARUNDO variegata	15	1	0	D.H.	CASTANEA vesca (Spanish chestnut)	40	3	6
E.H.	ASTER argophyllus (musk tree)	10	2	6	E.S.F.	" corymbiflora	15	2	0
E.H.	ACUCBA Japonica	4	2	6	E.F.	CEANOSPERMUM Australe	75	1	6
E.S.	BALOGHIA lucida	20	2	0	E.	CEANOTHUS Americanus	4	2	6
E.	BAMBUSA arundinacea (bamboo)	50	2	6	E.	CERASUS ilicifolia (Californian cherry)	12	5	0
E.F.	ABUTILON venosum	12	1	0	E.H.	" lauro cerasus (English laurel)	12	1	6
					E.H.	" Lusitanica (Portugal laurel)	15	2	6

(a) The Ailanthus is a very handsome and free-growing tree useful in plantations. It has been spoken of, of late years, as food for the silkworm, which bears its name. It is well worth a place, and is not particular as to soil or situation.

(b) These are the hardiest of the tree ferns: they like the shade of other trees; they thrive best in ravines among rocks, and form splendid objects when well grown; they delight in a moist atmosphere, but when once established will survive great hardships.

(c) Buxus or Box is a well-known plant. All the species are remarkable for their close, compact, and dwarf habit. They are particularly at home in small formal gardens, and bear clipping to any shape desired. Sempervirens is used largely for edgings or borders to paths. They all delight in good soil, are very hardy, and do not object to exposed situations. The wood of some of the species is valued for various useful purposes by the turner, wood-worker, and engraver.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

83

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued

Height in ft. s. d.			Height in ft. s. d.		
E.	CERATAPETALUM gummiferum (Christ-mas bush) (a)	50 2 0	D.G.F.H.	DIERVILLEA variegata	3 1 6
E.	CERATAPETALUM laurifolium	100 2 0	D.G.F.H.	" rosea	3 1 0
D.	CEDRELA Australis	100 2 6	D.G.F.H.	" splendens	3 1 6
E.	CERATONIA siliqua (carob tree) (b)	15 1 6	E.G.F.	DIOSMA ericoides	3 1 6
E.S.G.F.	CESTRUM Aurantiacum	8 1 0	E.G.F.	DIPLACUS puniceus	3 1 0
E.	CHIONANTHUS effusiflorus	25 2 0	E.G.F.	" splendens hybrida	3 1 0
E.F.G.	CHOROZEMA cordata	2 2 6	E.G.F.	DIPLOPAPPUS fruticans	1 2 0
E.F.	CISTUS formosus	3 1 6	E.F.G.	DIPTERACANTHUS Herbstii	2 1 6
E.F.	" Lusitanicus	3 1 6	E.	DORYPHORA sassafras	50 2 0
E.F.	" Monspeliensis	3 1 6	E.F.	DORYANTHES excelsa (gigantic lily)	6 1 6
E.F.	CLERODENDRUM fragrans	4 1 6	E.F.	DURANTA Plumieri	15 1 0
E.S.G.F.	" nutans	3 2 6	E.F.	" alba	6 1 0
E.F.	" viscosa	3 2 6	E.F.	" Ellisii	6 1 0
E.	CLIANTHUS Dampieri (seed) (desert pea)	1 1 0	D.F.	EDGORTHIA chrysantha	2 1 0
E.F.G.	" puniceus (parrot's beak)	6 2 6	E.F.	EDWARDSIA microphylla	6 2 6
E.S.G.	COFFEA Arabica (coffee)	4 2 6	E.F.	ELAEOCARPUS cyaneus	20 1 6
E.G.F.	CORONILLA glauca	2 1 6	E.F.	" persisifolia	20 2 6
E.G.F.	" velutina	3 1 0	E.G.F.	EPACRIS grandiflora	4 1 6
E.	CORYNOCARPUS laevigatus (karaka tree)	15 1 6	E.G.F.	ERICA Baccans	6 2 6
E.	COTONEASTER microphylla	6 1 6	E.G.F.	" Bowiana	4 2 6
D.H.	CRATEGUS coccinea (scarlet hawthorn)	20 3 6	E.G.F.	" Heymalis	5 3 6
D.H.F.	" macrantha	20 1 6	E.G.F.	" Wilmorea	5 3 6
D.H.E.	" Nepalensis	12 1 6	E.F.	ERIOSTEMON nerifolius	3 2 0
D.H.F.	" oxyacantha	15 0 6	D.F.	ERYTHRINA arborea	20 1 6
E.	CRYPTOCARYA glaucescens	50 1 6	D.G.F.	" Bidwillii	15 1 6
E.	" laurifolia	40 1 6	D.G.F.	" cristagali	20 2 6
E.	CUPANIA Australis (Aus. tamarind) (c)	50 2 6	D.F.	" Cunninghami	40 1 6
E.G.F.	CUPHEA miniata	2 2 0	D.	" secundiflora	25 1 6
E.G.F.	" Jarulensis	4 1 0	E.F.	ESCALLONIA macrantha (g)	5 2 0
E.G.F.	" platycentra	1 1 6	E.F.	" montavidensis	12 2 6
D.H.	CYDONIA Japonica	4 1 6	E.F.	" organensis	5 2 0
D.H.	" alba	4 1 0	E.F.	" pterocladon	4 2 6
E.F.	CYTISUS laburnum	8 1 6	E.F.	" rubra	3 1 0
D.H.G.F.	DAPHNE Fortunii (d)	4 1 6	E.F.	EUCALYPTUS citriodora	75 3 6
E.G.F.	" odora (d)	4 2 6	E.	" globulus (blue gum), V.D.L.	200 1 6
E.G.F.	" variegata (d)	3 2 6	E.F.	EUGENIA Australis	40 1 6
E.	" rubra (d)	4 2 6	E.F.	" apiculata (h)	5 1 6
E.G.F.	DAUBENTONIA punicea	7 2 0	E.F.	" buxifolia	3 2 0
D.H.F.	DEUTZIA crenata flore pleno	3 1 0	E.F.	" Mitchellii	16 1 6
D.H.F.	" gracilis (e)	1 1 0	E.	" Ugni	3 1 6
D.G.F.	" Mexicana	4 1 0	E.	" uniflora	20 1 6
D.H.F.	" scabra	6 1 0	E.H.	ETONYMUS Japonicus	12 1 6
D.G.F.H.	DIERVILLEA amabilis (f)	6 1 0	E.H.	" variegatus	12 1 6
			E.H.	" latifolius	12 2 6

(a) The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. It is indigenous to the vicinity of Sydney, and no doubt formerly grew abundantly where the principal parts of our city now stand. Where the trees have been cared for, originals may yet be seen within the boundaries. Although formerly it was to be found in almost every ravine or hill side, within ten or twelve miles of Sydney, it has of late years become scarce, because the flower-laden boughs are so much sought after at Christmas-tide for decoration. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the colour assumes a deep crimson, and so remains till the seed ripens about February. No description could do justice to the delicate grace and beauty of the Christmas Bush of Sydney, with its profusion of flowers displaying their charms for four or five months of the year. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

(b) The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree, for by all these names it is known, is of interest, as it is supposed that the fruit of it is the food which John the Baptist ate in the wilderness. The tree is ornamental, and well suited for large plantations. It is said that in Spain it is largely planted; horses, cattle, and swine being fed upon the pods which are rich in sugar. It thrives exceedingly well here, stands exposure, and may some day be found as useful in our precarious climate for food and shelter as in Spain.

(c) Cupania or Australia Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size and magnificent and remarkable foliage. It is found in the Illawarra and similar scrubs on our coast. The fruit is a pleasant acid, and is sometimes preserved by the settlers. A very pleasant wine is also made from it.

(d) No flower garden is complete without a few Daphnes. They are pretty, sweet-scented, and general favourites.

(e) Deutzias are nice, hardy, free flowering dwarf shrubs, and are very suitable for small shrubberies, where they will thrive even without any attention.

(f) Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse. They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention, except that to flower them to the best advantage all shoots that have flowered should be cut away in winter to make room for more growth.

(g) The Escallonias are all valuable, being sure to thrive in any soil or situation. They are suitable for small ornamental edges or breakwinds, and look well anywhere kept well clipped.

(h) The Eugenias are handsome, shining-leaved shrubs, with pretty myrtle-like blossoms, and most of them bear pretty-looking fruit, which is wholesome and pleasant to the taste, somewhat resembling the purple guava in flavour. All are useful for ornament, thriving in almost any soil or situation, requiring little attention when once established.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Height in ft.	s. d.			Height in ft.	s. d.
E.H.	EUONYMUS radicans	4	2 6	D.G.F.	HYDRANGEA Hortensis (e) ..	4	1 0
E.S.G.F.	EUPHORBIA fulgens	6	5 0	D.G.F.	" variegata	4	2 6
E.S.G.F.	" splendens	6	1 6	D.G.F.	" Japonica	4	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" Butcherii	4	1 6	E.S.	HYMENOSPERMUM pittosporoides ..	15	1 0
E.F.	EUPOMATIA laurina	12	2 6	D.F.	HYPERICUM floribunda	3	1 0
D.H.	FAGUS sylvatica (Beech)	60	1 6	D.F.	" Japonicum	5	1 0
E.	FICUS Australis	60	1 6	D.F.	" monogynum	4	1 0
E.S.	" elastica (India-rubber) ..	30	1 6	E.H.	ILEX Altaclarensis	12	3 6
E.	" lucida	60	1 6	E.H.	" acquifolium (common holly) ..	20	2 0
E.	" macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig) (a)	100	1 6	E.H.	" alba marginata	10	3 6
E.S.	" obtusata	60	1 6	E.H.	" aurea	10	3 6
E.S.G.F.	" sanguinervis [Cooperii] ..	15	3 6	E.H.	" cornuta	8	1 6
E.G.F.	GARDENIA florida flore pleno (b)	6	1 0	E.	" furcata	10	5 0
E.G.F.	" variegata	3	7 6	E.	" opaca	25	2 6
E.G.F.	" Fortuni	4	1 6	E.	" Paraguayensis	12	2 6
E.G.F.	" radicans	1	1 0	E.	" Shepherdii	10	5 0
E.G.F.	" variegata	1	3 6	E.	ILLICIUM anisatum	6	2 0
E.G.F.	" Thunbergiana	6	2 6	E.G.F.	INDIGOFERA Australis	5	2 3
E.	GLOCHIDION Australe	12	1 0	E.G.F.	" decora	2	1 6
E.F.	GOLDFUSSIA anysophylla ..	3	1 0	E.F.	Inga hæmatoxylon	10	3 6
E.F.	GREVILLEA Fosteri	4	2 6	E.F.	" pulcherrima	15	2 6
E.F.	" Hilli	20	2 6	E.F.	JASMINUM fruticosum (yellow jasmine) ..	8	1 0
E.F.	" juniparina	5	1 6	E.S.G.F.	JOCHROMA tubulosa	8	1 0
E.F.	" longifolia	6	1 0	E.	JUSTICIA Adhatoda	8	1 0
E.F.	" robusta (c)	100	1 6	E.G.F.	" carnea	2½	1 0
E.F.	HABROTHAMNUS elegans	6	1 0	E.F.	" cydonifolia	4	1 0
E.F.	" fascicularis	4	1 0	E.G.F.	" flavescens	3	1 6
D.F.	HAMELIA patens	10	1 0	E.G.F.	" flavicomis	3	1 6
E.F.	HASTINGIA coccinea	10	2 6	E.G.F.	" splendens	3	1 6
E.	HELICIA ternifolia (Queensland Nut) ..	10	3 6	E.G.F.	KALOSANTHES coccinea (crassula) ..	1½	1 6
E.F.	HELIOTROPISM Peruvianum	2	1 0	D.H.F.	KERRIA Japonica	3	1 0
E.F.	" triomphe de Leigh	4	1 0	D.H.F.	" flore pleno	3	1 6
E.F.	" Voltaireanum	2	1 0	D.H.F.	LAGESTEREMIA Reginae	20	1 0
E.F.	HETEROPTERIS nitida	4	2 6	D.H.F.	" "	12	1 0
E.G.F.	HIBISCUS Cooperi	4	2 6	E.F.	LAGUNARIA Patersoni (f)	40	1 6
E.F.	" heterophyllus	16	1 6	E.	LAURUS Australis	10	2 6
D.F.	" mutabilis	15	1 0	E.	" Ceylonica	15	2 6
E.F.	" flore pleno	10	1 6	E.H.	" nobilis (sweet bay)	30	2 0
E.G.F.	" rosa sinensis (d)	5	1 6	E.	LIGUSTRUM Japonicum (g)	12	1 6
E.G.F.	" splendidus	10	1 6	E.	" variegatum	8	2 6
E.G.F.	" flore pleno	3	2 6	E.	" lucidum	20	2 6
E.G.F.	" luteo	3	2 6	D.H.	" vulgare (privet)	6	0 6
D.H.F.	" Syriaca alba marginatus ..	5	1 0	E.	" spicatum	6	2 0
D.H.F.	" " in variety	1	0	E.	" undulatum	6	1 6

(a) Amongst the species of this genus the Moreton Bay Fig takes the lead in popularity, and of all trees for planting in large grounds. It in time forms an enormous tree, and thrives anywhere: natural specimens have been measured having a circumference of ninety feet round the trunk near the ground. We think this tree is much too generally planted in excess. A few good specimens are plenty for any general plantation. For moderate-sized grounds one or two specimens is sufficient. Some of the others are quite as good (many think better), and should be planted for the sake of variety. We object to so many being planted, because they soon monopolise the ground and starve out most other trees in their vicinity. The native figs are all remarkable for their brilliant foliage, and they far surpass all other Australian trees for shade.

(b) Gardenias are favourites in the flower garden. Their foliage is good, their flowers pretty and extremely fragrant. They are of easy culture, either in the open ground, or in pots or tubs for the conservatory.

(c) Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees. All the other Grevilleas are worthy a place for their singular and graceful habit.

(d) Rosa sinensis and its varieties are always gay with brilliant scarlet flowers; they seem absolutely indispensable to the flower

garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

(e) Certainly this old and well-known favourite is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded from the sun its large corymbs of flowers will be blue; exposed and moderately dry places they are generally pink. A south wall and in good soil is its favourite place. All the species are pretty and free-flowering, easily cultivated plants.

(f) This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea-breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea-breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it, like most other trees. At Norfolk Island, of which it is a native, the writer has seen it on the windward side of the island, growing in some places a solitary specimen, and in groups, thriving better than those seen in more sheltered situations. It is there known as the White Oak, and used for boat knees, being the only wood on the island fit for that purpose, and only those having grown exposed are used. In this colony they have been found to stand the trying effects of our south-easterly winds.

(g) Ligustrums or privets are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form breakwinds for flower-beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. *Vulgare* is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

SELECT LIST OF PLANT AND FRUIT TREES.

85

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Height in ft.	s. d.			Height in ft.	s. d.
D.H.	LIRIODENDRON tulipiferum (tulip tree)	60	3 6	E.G.F.	PLUMBAGO Larpentæ	1	1 0
E.	LOPHOSTEMON microphylla	50	2 0	E.S.G.F.	„ rosea	8	2 6
E.F.	LYCIUM rigidum	4	1 6	E.F.	„ Zeylanica	8	1 0
E.F.	MAGNOLIA anomæfolia (a)	8	2 0	D.S.G.F.	POINSETTIA pulcherrima	12	1 6
D.H.F.	„ bicolor	4	1 6	E.G.F.	POLYGALA cordifolia	4	2 6
D.H.F.	„ conspicua	20	1 6	E.G.F.	„ grandiflora	6	1 6
D.H.F.	„ grandiflora	25	2 6	E.G.F.	„ grandis	5	2 6
E.G.S.F.	MELASTOMA heteromala	4	1 6	E.F.	„ myrtifolia	6	1 0
E.G.S.F.	„ Malabathrica	4	1 6	E.F.	„ speciosa	8	1 0
E.F.	METROSIDEROS robusta	60	3 6	D.H.	POPULUS argentia (poplar)	40	1 0
E.F.	„ tomentosus	25	2 0	D.H.	„ dilitata	70	1 0
E.S.G.F.	MEYENIA erecta	3	2 6	D.H.	„ tremula	50	1 0
E.S.G.F.	„ „ alba	2	3 6	E.	PROTEA mellifera	12	2 6
E.G.F.	MURRAYA exotica	8	2 6	D.	PUNICA granatum (pomegranate)	10	1 6
E.G.F.	MURALTIA Heisteria	4	1 6	D.F.	„ „ flore pleno	10	1 6
E.	MYROXYLON pereira (Balsam of Peru)	15	3 6	D.F.	„ „ alba	10	1 6
E.	MYOPORUM ellipticum	15	1 0	D.F.	„ Legrellii	6	1 6
E.	MYRSINE variable	8	2 0	D.F.	„ granatum nana	5	1 6
E.G.	MYRTUS communis	6	1 6	D.H.F.	PYRUS aucuparia (mountain ash)	30	1 6
E.G.	„ Romanus	4	2 6	D.H.F.	„ Japonica	8	1 0
E.	„ tomentosus	6	2 6	D.H.	QUERCUS Castanea	60	5 0
E.	NANDINA domestica	5	1 0	D.H.	„ Cerris	50	2 6
E.F.	NERIUM album	12	1 0	E.H.	„ Leucobiana	30	1 6
E.F.	„ alba pleno	10	1 6	D.H.	„ pedunculata (English oak)	60	1 0
E.	„ splendens	20	1 0	E.H.	„ Suber (cork oak)	35	2 6
E.	OLEA Americana	20	2 6	D.H.	„ tinctoria	70	2 6
E.	„ acuminata	25	2 6	E.H.	„ virens	40	2 0
E.	„ fragrans	3	3 6	E.G.F.	RAPHIOLEPIS Indica	4	1 6
E.	„ sativa	25	1 6	E.F.	RHODODENDRON arborea	8	3 6
E.	OMALANTHUS populifolia	8	1 0	E.F.	„ Gibsonsii	8	2 6
E.	OSMANTHUS ilicifolius	6	2 6	E.F.	„ „ ponticum	8	2 6
E.	„ „ variegatus	6	2 6	E.F.	„ „ roseum	8	2 6
E.	OXLEYA Xanthoxylon	15	2 6	E.	RIVINIA lævis	12	1 6
D.H.G.F.	PÆONIA Moutan	3	3 6	D.	RHUS laevigata	15	2 6
E.	PANAX elegans	20	2 6	D.	„ rhodanthema	15	2 6
E.	„ Murrayi	25	2 6	D.	„ succedanea	10	2 6
D.H.F.	PAULOWINA imperialis	15	2 6	D.H.F.	ROBINIA hispida	3	1 0
E.G.F.	PAVONIA coccinea	3	1 0	E.S.G.F.	RONDELETIA anomala	1½	1 6
E.H.F.	PHILADELPHUS coronarius	4	1 6	E.S.G.F.	„ speciosa	3	3 6
E.H.F.	„ grandiflorus	4	1 6	E.S.G.F.	„ versicolor	4	3 6
E.G.	PHORMIUM Colensoi	3	1 6	E.	ROYENA lucida	6	2 6
E.	„ tenax	5	1 0	E.G.F.	RUSSELLIA juncea	6	1 6
E.	„ „ variegata	7	2 6	E.G.F.	„ multiflora	6	1 0
E.	PHOTINIA glabra	10	8 6	E.	RUBUS Eglanteria	10	1 0
E.	„ serrulata	10	2 6	E.	RUSCUS latifolius	1½	1 6
E.	PISONIA grandis	5	2 6	D.H.	SALIX aurea (b)	40	1 0
E.	PITHICOLOBIUM umbrosum	20	1 6	D.H.	„ Babytonica	60	1 0
E.	PITTOSPORUM eugenoides	15	1 6	D.H.	„ Helix	10	1 0
E.	„ lucidum	12	1 6	D.H.	„ Hoffmaniana	30	1 0
E.H.F.	„ Tobira	10	2 6	D.H.	„ laurina	8	1 0
E.H.F.	„ „ variegata	6	2 6	D.H.	„ Russelliana	40	1 0
E.F.	„ undulatum	25	1 6	E.	SALVIA aurea	5	1 0
D.H.	PLATANUS Orientalis (plane tree)	50	1 6	D.H.	SAMBUCUS racemosus	12	2 6
E.	PLECTRONIA ventosa	20	2 6	E.	SANCHEZIA nobilis variegata	3	2 6
E.G.F.	PLUMBAGO Capensis	5	1 0	E.	SAPOTA Australis	30	1 0

(a) All the species of magnolia deserve a place in every garden with pretensions to the ornamental. Grandiflora is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white, powerfully fragrant, flowers are much admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects when in flower. Their large tulip-like blossoms, in great profusion, expand in early spring, before the leaves appear, and when the trees are large, and dry; dead-looking branches are thus, as it were, magically clothed with showy blossoms of various hues, their appearance is in the highest degree picturesque. *Anomæfolia* is a pretty, shining-leaved shrub or tree, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers,

whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine. All of the species thrive with small attention, and are not nice about soil or situation.

(b) *Salix Babytonica*, the well-known Weeping Willow, needs no description here, further than to remark it thrives best in light moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species of *Salix* are worth a place in ornamental grounds, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers, for the basket maker, ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land, but they have not as yet been planted to any considerable extent.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Height in ft. s. d.				Height in ft. s. d.			
E.	SLOANEA Australis	12	5 0	D.H.	TILIA Europea (Linden)	50	1 6
D.H.F.	SPIREA corymbosa	5	1 6	E.	TRISTANIA nerifolia	25	2 6
D.F.	" Douglassii	3	1 0	D.H.	ULMUS campestris (English elm)	80	1 6
D.F.	" grandiflora	4	3 0	E.	" Chinensis (Chinese elm)	30	2 6
D.H.F.	" prunifolia	4	1 6	E.H.	" montana (Wych elm)	40	1 0
D.H.F.	" " flore pleno	4	1 6	E.F.	VERONICA gracilis	5	1 0
E.F.	STENOCARPUS Cunninghamii	25	2 6	E.G.F.	" Hendersonii	4	1 0
E.F.	" salignus	8	2 6	E.G.F.	" " variegata	3	2 6
E.S.F.	SOLANDRA grandiflora	15	2 6	E.G.F.	VERTICORDIA Brownii (c)	2	2 6
E.S.F.	" laevis	4	2 6	E.F.	VIBURNUM Chinensis	8	1 6
E.	STERCULEA heterophylla	30	1 6	E.F.	" macrocephalum	6	2 6
E.G.F.	SWAINSONIA Greyana	4	1 6	E.F.	" odoratissima	8	1 6
E.G.F.	" Osbornii	2	1 6	E.F.	" punctatum	6	1 6
E.G.F.	" pulchella	3	2 0	D.H.F.	" opulus (d)	10	1 6
E.	SYNCARPIA laurifolia (a)	15	2 6	E.H.F.	" tinus	10	1 6
D.H.F.	SYRINGA vulgaris (lilac)	12	1 6	E.H.F.	" " lucidum	10	1 6
E.F.	TECOMA Capensis (b)	12	1 0	E.H.F.	" suspensum	15	2 0
E.F.	" fulva	4	1 6	D.H.	VITEX agnus castus	6	1 0
E.F.	" stans	12	2 0	E.	" littoralis	25	1 0
E.F.	" pulchra	8	2 6	E.F.	XANTHORRHEA, sorts from	1 to 15	2 6
E.F.	" velutina	15	2 6	E.F.	YUCCA filamentosa	4	2 0
E.F.	TEOPEA speciosissima	10	1 6	E.F.	" aloefolia	2	2 0
E.F.	TEMPLETONIA glauca	2	2 6	E.F.	" " variegata	3	10 6
E.	THEA Bohea	8	2 6	E.F.	" gloriosa	12	1 0
E.F.	THYRSACANTHUS rutilans	3	2 6				

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS.

THIS list contains a selection of the choicest and most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivys, and one or two others, the whole comprised in the list are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits.

Height in ft. s. d.				Height in ft. s. d.			
H.D.	AMPELOPSIS hederacea (e)	20	1 6	E.W.	BUGAINVILLEA glabra (g)	16	2 6
E.G.	BEAUMONTIA grandiflora	20	3 6	D.W.	" splendens	20	3 6
E.H.	BIGNONIA capreolata (f)	15	1 6	D.W.	" spectabilis	25	2 6
D.	" Chamberleana	40	2 0	D.H.	CALISTEGIA pubescens	4	1 6
E.H.	" chirere	20	3 6	E.	CANAVALLIA Bonariensis (h)	50	2 6
E.	" Lindleyana	15	1 6	D.	CEROPEGIA elegans	15	1 6
E.	" Tweediana	20	1 6	D.	CHIMOCARPUS pentaphyllus	10	1 0
E.H.	" venusta	20	1 6	D.	CISSUS discolor	4	2 6

(a) Syncarpia laurifolia, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, for which it is well adapted, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree, as single specimens in a park. It is also one of the few native trees that afford good shade for cattle.

(b) All the Tecomas are showy, free-flowering shrubs. Capensis may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round; is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.

(c) This pretty little plant suits either garden or pot culture; it is a perpetual bloomer, and easily cultivated. It is a native of Swan River, and remarkable as the chief garden favourite of our native bee.

(d) Viburnum opulus, Guelder Rose, or Snow Ball tree, ought to be in every flower garden. It succeeds well in our climate, and requires good soil, but little attention, and when in flower is very attractive. All the other species are first-class flowering shrubs, thriving well in good strong soil, and withstanding exposed situations. Tinus or the Lauristina, is a well-known and admired flowering shrub in English gardens.

(e) The Virginian Creeper, a well known favourite, hardy, and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and of easy culture.

(f) All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden or pleasure ground, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown as a large specimen on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.

(g) Bugainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; in good soil they may be trained to cover walls or gables of buildings of any size or height, and are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile or upwards.

(h) This plant has scarcely an equal in extent, or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, while bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers peep from amongst them like "rubies set in emeralds." Planted near rough walls, or unsightly fences, this plant will, in an incredibly short time, completely hide them.

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS—continued.

		Height in ft.	s.	d.			Height in ft.	s.	d.
D.	CRISUS heterophyllus variegatus	3	1	0	E.	LONICERA flexuosa	15	1	0
E.G.	CLERODENDRON fallax	2	2	6	E.	" Japonica	25	1	6
E.G.	" splendens	5	3	6	E.	" rubrum	10	1	6
D.G.H.	CLEMATIS Sieboldti	4	3	6	E.	LOPHOSPERMUM grandiflorum	6	1	6
D.G.H.	" Fortunii	5	3	6	E.G.	MANETTIA glabra (c)	4	1	6
E.H.	" microphylla	4	2	6	D.	MANDEVILLEA suaveolens	25	1	6
E.H.	COBÆA scandens	20	1	6	E.	MAURANDYA alba	10	1	6
E.W.G.	COLUMNEA scandens	5	1	6	E.	" Barclayana	15	1	6
E.W.G.	" Schiediana	2	1	6	E.	" semperflorens	10	1	6
E.G.W.	COMBRETUM purpureum	10	3	6	E.W.	PASSIFLORA alata (d)	20	2	6
E.	FICUS stipulata (climbing fig)	25	1	0	E.W.	" Buonapartia	20	2	6
E.	GEITONOPLESUM cymosum	10	1	6	E.W.	" Decaisneana	30	2	6
E.G.	GELSEMIUM sempervirens	4	1	6	E.	" edulis	30	1	6
E.	HARDENBERGIA ovata alba	4	2	6	E.W.	" racemosa	20	3	6
E.	HEDERA helix (ivy) (a)	40	1	0	E.W.	PETREA volubilis	10	2	6
E.	" Rægnieriana	40	1	0	E.	RHYNOSPERMUM jasminoides	6	1	6
E.	" variegata	20	1	0	E.	" variegata	3	1	6
E.	" latifolia maculata	10	1	6	E.	SOLANUM jasminoides	25	1	0
E.	" palmata	10	1	0	E.	SOLLIA heterophylla	3	1	6
E.	HEXICENTRIS coccinea	10	1	6	E.G.W.	STEPHANOTUS floribunda (e)	20	3	6
E.G.W.	Hoya Bella	2	2	6	E.	STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum	20	1	6
E.G.W.	" carnea	10	1	6	E.	TACSONIA manicata	40	1	6
E.G.W.	" Dalrympleana	15	2	6	E.	" ignea	20	1	6
E.G.W.	" diversifolia	20	2	6	E.	" Morti	20	1	6
E.G.W.	" marginata variegata	8	3	6	E.	TECOMA Capensis	8	1	0
E.H.	IPOMÆA Learii (b)	25	1	0	D.	" grandiflora	30	2	0
E.	JASMINUM gracile	3	1	6	E.	" jasminoides	20	2	6
E.	" grandiflorum	15	1	6	E.	" alba	20	2	6
E.G.W.	" Sambao	16	2	6	E.G.	THUNBERGIA alata	6	1	6
E.G.W.	" flore pleno	6	2	6	E.	" laurifolia	15	2	6
E.	LARDIZABALA triternata	20	2	6	D.	WISTARIA sinensis (f)	20	1	6
E.	LONICERA aurea variegata	10	1	6	D.	" alba	20	1	6

(a) Ivies are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere, and associations render them interesting to all who have seen or read descriptions of rural scenery in Britain.

(b) These Ipomeas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very large showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space if permitted to do so, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences to intercept disagreeable views, forming at the same time much admired objects; soil and situation not important.

(c) Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower-border or the conservatory. Its nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers, stamp it at once as a general favourite. It is of easy culture, either in pot or border, and appears to best advantage trained on a wire trellis, ball or balloon shaped, about three feet high. A dry bush may be used instead of the trellis.

(d) Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; edulis is a common fruit in our markets. The other fruit-bearing species are alata, Decaisneana, and quadrangularis, but being less hardy are not so well known. Their fruit is considered

much finer than the former; the last-named species is the famous granadilla so much esteemed in Jamaica and other West Indian Islands. To fruit them well, they should be grown and trained upon a north wall, in a warm and sheltered situation. They will, however, produce their beautiful flowers, in other situations where fruit cannot be expected.

(e) Stephanotus is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. To obtain a good specimen it requires good soil and careful training, because it makes few branches, and, if long neglected, it is difficult to get into shape again. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters. No greenhouse is considered furnished without a Stephanotus floribunda.

(f) Wistaria sinensis is a strong-growing deciduous climber, so handsome and strikingly unlike any other, that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soils it grows to an enormous size and length. The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches and spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early spring, and this plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf. Sometimes it flowers during the summer, and looks well with leaves and flowers intermingled.

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS.

ABBREVIATIONS: T., tender; P., for pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise.

THE description of plants in this list, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery, or Pleasure-ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In larger grounds most of them are indispensable.

Like the previous lists, it has been prepared with much care, and everything left out that seemed not really wanted for first-class establishments as well as cottage gardens. The selection is not so easy a task as at first sight it may appear, for many very nice plants have been left out for no other reason than to shorten it, at the same time leaving out nothing that would greatly diversify the selection without something left in would do so equally as well, with more general appreciation, or better chance of suiting the largest number of localities. Taste may vary or differ with respect to some, but it is thought desirable to make the best list we can without multiplying names, and thereby casting the trouble of selecting upon our friends, whom we again remind that we can supply any others that they may desire, and that are obtainable in this or the neighbouring colonies.

		s. d.			s. d.
	ACANTHUS mollis	1 6	P.	EPIPHYLLUM Jenkinsoni	1 6
	ACHILLEA millifolia	1 0		" speciosum	1 6
	" aurea	1 0		FARFUGIUM grande	1 6
T.P.	ÆCHMA bicolor	2 6		FUNKIA cœrulea	1 6
T.	ACHYRANTHES aurea reticulata	1 0		" Japonica	1 6
T.	" Herbstii	1 0		GERANIUM triste	0 9
	AGAPANTHUS umbellatus	1 0		GETM coccineum	1 0
	" variegatus	2 6	P.T.	GLORIOSA superba	1 6
	ALPINIA nutans	0 9	P.T.	" Plantii	1 0
	ALTERNANTHERA spathulata	1 0	P.T.	GLOXINIA, good collection, from	1 0
	ANDROPOGON Schoenantha (<i>lemon grass</i>)	1 6		GYNERIUM argenteum (<i>pampas grass</i>)	1 6
	ANEMONE Japonica	1 0		HEDYSARIUM coronarium	1 0
	ANIGOZANTHUS flavida	0 6		HEMEROCALLIS fulvida	1 0
	ANTHEMIS nobilis (<i>for edgings</i>)	0 9		HETROCAENTRUM roseum	1 0
	AQUILEGIA, fine varieties	1 0		IRIS pseudo-acorus	1 0
	ARTANEMA fimbriata	1 6		" Susiana	3 6
	ARUM, of sorts, from	1 0		" other species and varieties, from	1 0
T.P.	BEGONIA HENDERSONII	1 6		LAVENDULA, dentata	1 0
T.P.	" Ingramii	1 6		" spica	1 0
T.P.	" Madame Wagner	1 6		LIBONIA floribunda	1 0
T.P.	" manicata	1 6		LINUM trigynum	1 0
T.P.	" Queen Victoria	1 6		LOBELIA Paxtoni	1 0
	" and several other varieties from	1 6		" several herbaceous varieties	1 0
	BELLIS perennis (<i>daisy</i>) varieties	0 9		LYCHNIS Chalcœdonica	1 0
T.P.	BILBERGIA gigantea	3 6	T.	MARANTA arundinacea (<i>arrowroot</i>)	0 6
T.P.	" grandiflora	2 6	T.	" Portiana	2 0
T.P.	BLETIA Tankervillea	2 6	T.	" zebrina	3 6
	BOCCONIA cordata	1 6		MÆMEBRYANTHEMUM album	1 0
	" Japonica	1 6		" aurantiacum	1 0
	BRYOPHYLLUM prolificum	1 0		" aureum	0 6
	CACALIA crassulifolia	1 0		MIMULUS moschatus (<i>musk</i>)	0 6
T.P.	CALANTHE varatrifolia	2 6		" other species, from	1 0
T.P.	CALADIUM amabile	2 6		MYOSOTIS palustris (<i>Forget-me-not</i>)	1 0
	CAMPANULA grandis	1 6		" Azoricus	1 0
	" nobilis	1 6		PÆONIA officinalis, varieties	1 0
	" pentagonia	1 6		PENTSTEMON alba	1 0
	CEREUS flagelliformis	1 6		" Alphonse Karr	1 0
	" grandiflora	1 6		" azureum	1 0
	" Lowii	1 6		" rubra	1 0
	" Macdonaldii	1 6		" violacea	1 0
	" Mallison	1 6		PITCARNIA punicea	2 6
	CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri (<i>wall flower</i>)	0 9		" pyramidalis	2 6
	CHELIDONIUM majus (<i>celandine</i>)	1 0		PLATICODON chinensis alba	1 0
	CHILIDANTHUS fragrans	1 6		" cœrulea	1 0
	DICLYPTERA splendens	1 0		PLATYCERIUM alaicorne	2 6
	" violacea	1 0		" grande	5 0
	DIELYTRA spectabilis	3 6		POLYANTHUS, varieties	1 0
	DIGITALIS, varieties	1 0		PRIMULA elatior (<i>oxlip</i>)	1 0
P.	EPIPHYLLUM Bridgesii	2 6		" prænitens (<i>Chinese primrose</i>)	1 6
P.	" Russelliana	2 6		" veris (<i>couslip</i>)	1 0
P.	" Snowi	2 6		" vulgaris (<i>common primrose</i>)	1 0
P.	" spectabilis	2 6		" rubra pleno (<i>double red</i>)	1 6
P.	" truncatum	2 6		" " (<i>double lilac</i>)	1 6
P.	" violaceum	2 6		" " (<i>double white</i>)	1 6
P.	" Ackermani	1 6		" " (<i>double yellow</i>)	1 6

SELECT LIST OF PLANT AND FRUIT TREES.

89

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS—continued.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
RICHARDIA <i>Æthiopica</i> (<i>Æthiopian lily</i>)	0	9	STATICE <i>brassicaefolia</i> Dicksoni	2	6
SALVIA <i>coccinea</i>	1	0	" <i>Halfordi</i>	2	6
" <i>barbata</i>	1	6	" <i>pseudo armenia</i>	1	0
" <i>Mexicana</i>	0	9	P. STREPTOCARPUS <i>biflorus</i>	1	6
" <i>patens</i>	2	6	TETRANEMA <i>Mexicana</i>	1	0
" <i>splendens</i>	1	0	P.T. TORENIA <i>Asiatica</i>	1	6
SAPONARIA <i>officialis</i>	1	0	P.T. " <i>pulchella</i>	1	6
SCUTELLARIA <i>Ventenati</i>	1	0	TRACHELIUM <i>ceruleum</i>	1	0
SEDUM <i>Sieboldti</i>	1	6	TRADESCANTIA <i>discolor</i>	1	0
" <i>variegata</i>	1	6	" " " <i>variegata</i>	1	0
" <i>sibilliforme</i>	1	0	TRITOMA <i>uvaria</i>	1	0
" <i>spurium</i>	1	0	TUSSELAGO <i>Farfara</i>	0	9
" <i>ternifolium</i>	1	0	TYDIA <i>splendens</i>	1	6
SEMPERVIVUM sp.	2	6	UMBILICUS <i>strictus</i>	1	6
SIPHOCAMPYLOS <i>coccinea</i>	2	6	VIOLA <i>cerulea</i> (<i>violet</i>)	0	6
SPIGILIA <i>Marilandica</i>	2	0	" " <i>flore pleno</i> (<i>double violet</i>)	1	0
STAPELIA <i>stellaris</i>	1	0	" " <i>alba</i>	0	6
STATICE <i>brassicaefolia</i>	2	6	" " <i>tricolor</i> (<i>heartsease</i>)	0	9

COLOURED FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Of variegated and coloured-leaved plants much notice has been taken of late years; and they certainly are very attractive. One advantage they possess over other plants is that they are constant in their beauty, and at all times and seasons ready for display; no bud or flower has to be waited for. When once a leaf is put forth its beauty appears and remains until its time for decay arrives.

A well-lighted room or a greenhouse displays these plants to greater advantage than they can be displayed in the open air; and they have the best effect when luxuriantly grown, and nicely arranged in company of their own class; flowering plants appear out of place beside them, and take away from, rather than add to, the fine effect of a skilfully arranged exhibition.

Many of these beautiful plants can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed case or window would be sufficient for some of the prettiest. With the most simple appliances, they may be successfully grown and displayed on gala days in the best rooms or elsewhere, provided care be taken that they be not broken or injured by carelessness or too great exposure.

ABBREVIATIONS:—G., for greenhouse culture; H., hardy near Sydney.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
H. AGAPANTHUS <i>umbellatus variegatus</i>	2	6	H. HYDRANGEA <i>Hortensis variegata</i>	2	6
G.H. ALOCASIA <i>macrorrhiza variegata</i>	5	0	G.H. HOYA <i>marginata</i>	2	6
G. " <i>metallica</i>	3	6	E.G.W. " <i>carnea variegata</i>	2	6
H. AUCUBA <i>Japonica</i>	2	6	G.H. " <i>tricolor</i>	3	6
G. CALADIUM <i>amabile</i>	2	6	H. ILEX <i>acquistifolium alba marginata</i>	3	6
G. " <i>Belleymei</i>	3	6	G. " " <i>aurea</i>	3	6
G. " <i>marmorata</i>	2	6	G. IRESINE <i>acuminata</i>	1	0
G. " <i>picta</i>	3	6	G. " <i>Lindenii</i>	1	0
G. " <i>rubra maculata</i>	3	6	H. LIGUSTRUM <i>ovatafolium variegatum</i>	2	6
G. " <i>Wrightii</i>	2	6	H. LONICERA <i>variegata</i>	1	6
CISSUS <i>discolor</i>	2	6	G. MARANTA <i>Zebrina</i>	3	6
" <i>heterophyllum variegatus</i>	1	6	H. PHORMIUM <i>tenax variegata</i>	2	6
G. COLEUS <i>Blumei</i>	1	6	H. PITTOSPORUM <i>Tobira variegata</i>	2	6
G. " <i>Duke of Edinburgh</i>	1	6	H. PELARGONIUMS, <i>zoned and tri-colored, in variety</i>		
G. " <i>other varieties, from ls. 6d. to</i>	2	6	(sec list), <i>ls. 6d. to</i>	5	0
G. DRACENA, <i>several beautiful species, from 2s. 6d. to</i>	5	0	H. YUCCA <i>aloifolia variegata</i>	10	6
G. HIBISCUS <i>Cooperii</i>	2	6			

AZALEAS.

This splendid tribe of plants succeed admirably in a light peaty or sandy soil, and are fond of moisture. Dry, exposed situations are not suitable. If the selection is left to ourselves, we can supply twelve distinct varieties from 12s. to 18s.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Alba, white	1	6	Exquisite, peach, pink veined, fine	2	0
" <i>Magna, large white</i>	1	6	Magnifica, large deep purple	2	0
Amona, exceedingly small pink flower	1	6	Mortii, white shaded with cream	2	0
Atro rubens, deep scarlet	1	0	Obtusifolia, purple	1	6
Charlotte, rich orange crimson	2	0	Optima, rich crimson	2	0
Coloris nova, crimson magenta	2	6	Refulgens, rich crimson purple	2	0
Conscinna, large double purple	2	6	Roi Leopold, fine salmon spotted	2	0
Crispiflora, rich rosy lake, petals reflexed and curiously frilled	2	6	Rubra plena, scarlet, double and distinct	2	6
Duchess of Nassau, pure white double	3	6	Splendens, fine rosy salmon	1	6
Dunbarii, rosy scarlet	1	6	Stella, orange scarlet, stained violet	3	6
Empress Eugene, rich pink	1	6	Striata formosissima, white, rose stripes	2	0
Eulalie van Geert, pink carmine spots	2	6	Vitata punctata, violet rose, veined, fine	2	6

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

CAMELLIAS.

THE Camellia is now represented in this Colony by many of the grandest forms of this beautiful flower. It cannot be surpassed as an evergreen flowering shrub, is perfectly hardy, is a profuse bloomer, and will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Care must be taken to place a few boughs over the plants for the first season; after that time they will be perfectly hardy. It will be seen that we have to pick out many of the old varieties, as we do not think them worthy to be compared with the many fine sorts mentioned in our list. The difference of cost is very trifling, and it is extremely discouraging to wait a season in expectation of a fine flower and then be disappointed in discovering that we have only a worthless variety. Twelve distinct and beautiful varieties, 30s. to 60.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alba pleno, double white, fine	3 6	Incarnata alba, soft blush	3 6
Albertus, carmine, white stripes	3 6	Isabella, large and handsome, white	3 6
Archduchess Augusta, fine red, blue veins, and white stripes	3 6	Jubilee, delicate pink, rose striped, splendid	3 6
at base of petal	3 6	Lavinia Maggi, white, crimson blotches	5 0
Atrorubens, dark red	2 6	Leda, delicate blush, almost white	2 6
Aspasia, white, pink spots	2 6	Lowii, crimson, white stripe	3 6
Bealii rosea, rosy crimson	2 6	Lombarda, very large shaded rose	2 6
Bonomiana, white stripes, splendid flower	3 6	Leviathan, very large, rosy scarlet	2 0
Candidissima, white, fine	3 6	Miniata, crimson shaded, fine	3 6
Chandlerii, carnation	2 6	Maria Theresa, blush, crimson spots	5 0
Curvatifolia, white, fine striped	3 6	Myrtifolia, dark rose, fine form	5 0
Colvillii, flesh, carmine striped and pounced	2 6	Nitida, fine rosy salmon	2 6
Countess of Orkney, white, striped carmine	3 6	Optima, rose and crimson	2 6
Countess of Derby, white striped rose	3 6	Princess Frederick William, carnation striped, fine form	5 0
Comtess Samailoff, rose, white stripe	2 6	Queen Victoria, deep rose, white stripe	3 6
Cup of Beaus, white and rose striped, fine	5 6	Sansanqua rosea, rose, small, very distinct	2 6
Davessi, crimson, large imbricated	5 0	Storyi, bright rose, mottled white	5 0
Donckelarii, scarlet, mottled with white	3 6	Traversii, imbricated, fine rose	3 6
Fimbriata alba, splendid white fringed	3 0	Valtevarredo, rose, extra fine form	5 0
Henri Favre, salmon rose, fine shape	3 6	Variegata, rosy crimson and white	2 6
Imbricata, white, striped with rose	2 6		

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

OUR select list includes all shades of colour, from deep velvety crimson to a rosy pink. Every garden should possess a few good roses. The common china is very well in its way, but not to be compared with the grand flowers of a hybrid perpetual. 12s. to 18s. per dozen if selection is left to ourselves.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alpaid de Rotalier	1 6	Clear silvery pink	1 6
Anna de Diesbach	1 6	Rosy carmine, fine	1 6
Ardoise de Lyon	1 6	Rich purple, very large and fine	1 6
Barronne de Heecheren	1 0	Bright pink, very large and full	1 0
Cardinal Patrizzi	1 0	Rich deep velvety crimson, fine and full	1 0
Caroline de Sansal	1 0	Deep blush, large and double	1 0
Charles Lefebvre	2 6	Bright crimson, purplish centre, extra	2 6
Colonel de Rougement	1 6	Deep rose, very large and double	1 6
Comtesse de Chabrilant	1 6	Rich pink, perfect shape, fine	1 6
Doctor Ruschpler	1 6	Rich deep rose, strong grower	1 6
Duc d'Anmale	1 6	Purplish crimson, fine cupped	1 6
de Rohan	1 6	Exquisite form, bright crimson, shaded	1 6
Duchess de Medina Coeli	1 6	Deep rich red, large, full and distinct	1 6
Duke of Edinburgh	1 6	Rich vermillion	1 6
Emperor de Maroc	1 6	Rich velvety crimson, fine	1 6
Ernest Bergmann	1 6	Bright rose, very fine form	1 6
Bernardin	1 6	Pink, large and full	1 6
Eugene Appert	2 0	Dark crimson and scarlet, fine	2 0
Eveque de Nîmes	1 6	Purplish red, large and full, extra	1 6
Geant de Batailles	1 0	Rosy crimson, free bloomer	1 0
General Castellane	1 6	Brilliant crimson, full and fine	1 6
Jacqueminot	1 0	Brilliant crimson, scarlet capped, fine	1 0
Simpson	1 0	Bright carmine, fine late bloomer	1 0
Washington	1 6	Brilliant rosy crimson, fine	1 6
Gloire de France	1 6	Beautiful deep crimson, fine habit	1 6
Jean Goujon	1 6	Clear red, large and full, fine	1 6
John Hopper	1 6	Splendid brilliant crimson, shaded	1 6
Jules Margottin	1 0	Bright deep crimson, fine and large	1 0

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL—continued.

	s.	d.
La Negress	Dark crimson	1 0
" Reine	Bright rose, large and full extra	1 6
La Ville de St. Denis	Brilliant rose, large and full	1 6
Le Mont Vesuve	Dark velvety crimson	1 6
Leon des Combats	Large double crimson, splendid	1 6
Lord Clyde	Crimson shaded purple	1 6
" Macaulay	Flowers variable, from scarlet crimson to plum	1 6
" Raglan	Crimson scarlet, large and double	1 6
Madame Alfred Rougement	White, shaded with rose and carmine, fine	1 6
" Boll	Very brilliant bright rose, good shape	1 6
" Charles Wood	Brilliant red, large fine form	1 6
" Furtado	Rosy crimson, large and double	1 6
" Marie Portimer	Purplish red, large and fine	1 0
" Masson	Shaded crimson, large double	1 6
" Place	Pale pink, large and full	1 6
" Rivers	Pale flesh, nearly white, fine, extra	1 6
" Schmidt	Rose, changing, fine full flower	1 6
" Vidot	Superb cupped light rose, fine	1 6
Marechal Vaillant	Purplish red, large and fine	1 6
Maurice Bernardin	Vermillion, very fine show flower	1 6
Paul's Queen Victoria	Pale flesh, very fine	2 0
Pierre Notting	Blackish red, violet, shaded, large and full	1 6
Prince Camille de Rohan	Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid	2 0
" Imperial	Rosy carmine, large and full	1 6
" Leon	Vivid crimson, double, fine flower	1 6
Senateur Vaise	Very bright crimson scarlet	1 6
Souvenir de Charles Montault	Fierly crimson, large flowers, fine	1 6
" de la Reine d'Angleterre	Large bright rose, extra fine	1 6
" Madame Rosseau	Dark crimson, large and beautiful	1 6
" Wm. Wood	Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective	2 0
Triomphe d'Angers	Dark velvety purple, shaded scarlet	1 6
" de Lyons	Large velvety crimson, large and double	1 6
Victor Verdier	Deep vivid rose, large, fine	1 6
William Jessie	Crimson shaded lilac, fine form	1 6
" Pfitzer	Brilliant red, very beautiful	2 0

CHINA HYBRID AND TEA SCENTED.

The above is a grand class of Roses, many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

	s.	d.
Adam	Rose, shaded with salmon, very fine	2 6
Chenedole	Vivid crimson, fine form, extra	1 6
Compte de Paris	Pale blush, large, superb	1 6
" de Lacepede	Clear light blush, very fine	1 6
Cramoisi Superieur	Scarlet crimson, superb	1 0
Delice de Plantier	Salmon-shaded purple	2 0
Devoniensis	Creamy white, constant, superb scent	2 0
" (climbing)	Creamy white, fawn shaded, a grand rose	2 6
General Lamoriciere	Crimson superb, cupped	1 0
Gloire de Dijon	Fawn salmon shaded, strong grower, very hardy	2 0
La Teuterie	Rose and dove, shaded with slate, large and full	2 0
Le Pactole	Lemon, shaded with yellow in clusters, hardy	1 0
Madame Plantier	Large clusters, pure white flowers	1 6
" Wilermoz	White, shaded with salmon, large and fine	1 0
Mrs. Bosanquet	Pale, flesh colour, fine	1 0
Narcisse	Pale yellow, free bloomer	1 0
Safrano	Shaded lemon, beautiful flower	1 6
Souvenir de 30th Mai	Very fine variety, rosy salmon, extra	1 6
" d'un Ami	Soft pink, a splendid rose	1 0
Thea	Pure white, continuous bloomer	1 0
Vicomtesse des Cazes	Coppery, yellow, fine	1 0

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.'S

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL—*continued.*

BOURBON AND HYBRID BOURBON.

									<i>s. d.</i>
Acidale	..	..	..	..	..	Very large bluish white, the best of its class..	..	..	1 6
Charles Lawson	..	..	..	..	..	Rose shaded, fine flower, extra	..	..	1 6
Coupe de Hebe	..	..	..	..	..	Bright rosy pink, very beautiful	..	..	1 6
George Cuvier	..	..	..	..	..	Bright cherry, red shaded	..	..	1 6
Louis Margottin	..	..	..	..	..	Delicate satin rose, of exquisite form	..	..	1 6
Paul's Prince Albert.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Deep red crimson	..	..	2 6
Queen	..	..	..	..	..	Delicate, creamy salmon, superb	..	..	1 0
Souvenir de la Malmaison	..	..	..	..	..	The best of its class, flesh	..	..	2 0

NOISETTE.

Amie Vibert	..	..	..	..	..	Pure white, fine	..	..	2 6
Celine Forestier	..	..	..	..	..	Yellow shaded	..	..	1 0
Cloth of Gold	..	..	..	..	..	Best of its class, sulphur yellow, splendid	..	..	2 0
Marechal Neil	..	..	..	..	..	Deep yellow, large and full, perfumed	..	..	2 6
Solfaterre	..	..	..	..	..	Large bright yellow, very fine	..	..	1 6
Triomphe de Rennes	..	..	..	..	..	Canary yellow, vigorous and very double	..	..	1 0

MOSS.

Celina	..	..	..	..	..	Brilliant crimson, cupped	..	..	2 0
Etna	..	..	..	..	..	Bright carmine, flowers in clusters	..	..	2 0
General Drouet	..	..	..	..	..	Dark purple crimson	..	..	2 0
Gloire des Mossenses.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Delicate rose, a grand flower	..	..	2 0
Lancel	..	..	..	..	..	Large rosy crimson, fine	..	..	2 0
White Bath	..	..	..	..	..	Old white moss	..	..	1 6
William Lobb	..	..	..	..	..	Dark purple, fine show flower	..	..	1 6

RANKSIAN AND CLIMBING.

Banksia Fortuneii	..	..	..	..	..	Large white, very double	..	..	1 6
" White	..	..	..	..	..	Sweet scented, pure white	..	..	1 6
" Yellow	..	..	..	..	..	Large clusters, bright yellow, extra.. .. .	..	..	1 6
Fortunes Yellow	..	..	..	..	..	Coppery yellow, uncommon colour	..	..	1 6
Microphylla.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Large rose, fine	..	..	1 6

DAMASK AND PROVENCE.

Cabbage	..	..	..	..	..	Pink, an old favourite	..	..	1 0
Triomphe de Rouen	..	..	..	..	..	A fine rose	..	..	2 0
York and Lancaster	..	..	..	..	..	White, striped red, old favourite	..	..	1 0

AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

Harrisoni	..	..	..	..	..	Bright yellow, early bloomer	..	..	2 0
Persian Yellow	..	..	..	..	..	Deep colour, fine form	..	..	2 0

STANDARD ROSES.

PLACED in the back rank of our flower borders, nothing can be more beautiful than Standard Roses, as their tall, naked stems are thus covered by the intervening shrubs and plants, while their well-flavoured heads stand out prominently above their leiser neighbours. When planted in lawns or in rows, it is advisable to plant a few flowering plants—such as geraniums—around their base, they will then form most attractive objects. The undermentioned are well grown plants:—

On Stocks two to four feet high—2s. to 2s. 6d. each.	
Beauty of Waltham	Lord Raglan
Celine Forestier	Safrano
Gloire de Dijon	Thea
Lord Macaulay	

On Stocks four to seven feet high—2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.	
Beauty of Waltham	John Hopper
Cloth of Gold	Lord Raglan
Duchess de Moray	Madame Plantier

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

93

DAHLIAS—Show and Fancy.

The gorgeous flowers of the Dahlia, together with the long blooming season, extending over six months, renders it one of the most desirable plants known for beautifying a garden. Plant August to February.

										s. d.
Cant	..	..	..	..	Pure white	..	..	..	..	2 6
Caroline Tellerill	..	..	..	..	Lavender tipped violet, superb	..	..	..	..	2 6
Colibri	..	..	..	..	Bright scarlet, dwarf habit, fine	..	..	..	..	2 6
Grand Sultan	..	..	..	..	Rich crimson, immense flower	..	..	..	..	1 6
Goldfinder	..	..	..	..	Deep rich yellow, extra	..	..	..	..	1 6
Hebe	..	..	..	..	Deep violet, purple shaded	..	..	..	..	1 6
Hon. Mrs. Trotter	..	..	..	..	Lavender shaded, deep rose	..	..	..	..	1 6
Junco	..	..	..	..	Delicate pale purple	..	..	..	..	1 0
Keyne's Magnificent	..	..	..	..	Purple shaded violet, fine	..	..	..	..	1 6
Lord Palmerston	..	..	..	..	Deep scarlet, fine	..	..	..	..	1 6
Little Rosalie	..	..	..	..	Rich salmon tipped and shaded crimson	..	..	..	..	1 6
Lady Derby	..	..	..	..	Deep crimson purple	..	..	..	..	2 6
„ Hughes	..	..	..	..	Straw colour, fine	..	..	..	..	1 6
Memorandum	..	..	..	..	Lavender tipped with violet, fine	..	..	..	..	2 6
Miss Turner	..	..	..	..	Lilac, deep purple tipped	..	..	..	..	1 6
Mary	..	..	..	..	White, fine	..	..	..	..	2 6
Mrs. Dodds	..	..	..	..	Lavender peach shaded, superb	..	..	..	..	3 6
„ C. Bacon	..	..	..	..	Splendid delicate peach lilac, shaded	..	..	..	..	1 6
New Duchess	..	..	..	..	Creamy white, fine	..	..	..	..	2 6
Neville Keynes	..	..	..	..	Deep straw, tinted lilac	..	..	..	..	1 6
Pre-eminent	..	..	..	..	Purple crimson, large and fine	..	..	..	..	1 0
Prince Arthur	..	..	..	..	Crimson shaded violet, very distinct	..	..	..	..	2 6
Purple Gem	..	..	..	..	Deep maroon purple	..	..	..	..	1 6
Rosy Queen	..	..	..	..	Rich rose, perfect form	..	..	..	..	2 6
Sir Greville Smythe	..	..	..	..	Brilliant crimson	..	..	..	..	2 6
Summit of Perfection	..	..	..	..	Rich crimson	..	..	..	..	1 6
Triomphe de Roubaix	..	..	..	..	Sulphur, shaded purple	..	..	..	..	1 6
Vice President	..	..	..	..	Rich orange buff, shaded salmon	..	..	..	..	2 6
Wonderful	..	..	..	..	Peach purple and lavender striped	..	..	..	..	2 6
Yellow Boy	..	..	..	..	Bright yellow, splendid	..	..	..	..	3 6

DAHLIAS—Bouquet.

Blonde	..	..	..	..	Purple shaded lilac	..	..	..	..	1 0
Fireball	..	..	..	..	Glowing scarlet	..	..	..	..	1 6
Little Clara	..	..	..	..	Bright crimson	..	..	..	..	1 6
„ Dorritt	..	..	..	..	Rich rose, shaded	..	..	..	..	1 0
„ Maid	..	..	..	..	Sulphur tipped maroon	..	..	..	..	1 0
„ Mary	..	..	..	..	Maroon	..	..	..	..	1 6
„ Prince	..	..	..	..	Deep crimson	..	..	..	..	1 0
„ Wilhelmina	..	..	..	..	Canary, purple tipped	..	..	..	..	1 6
Miss Mort	..	..	..	..	Bright yellow	..	..	..	..	1 6
Pearl of Liliputs	..	..	..	..	Deep purple	..	..	..	..	1 6
Tom Thumb	..	..	..	..	Maroon and lilac spots	..	..	..	..	1 6

PELARGONIUMS (Double Zonale).

NOTHING can surpass the beauty and brilliancy of the double Pelargoniums; they are compact in growth and continue in bloom throughout the year. We name only the most distinct and choicest sorts.

										s. d.
Andrew Henderson	..	..	..	..	Clear scarlet lake, dwarf and compact	..	..	..	..	1 0
Bouquet	..	..	..	..	Brilliant pink, a superb flower	..	..	..	..	1 6
Capitaine L'Hermite	..	..	..	..	Bright rose, shaded with amaranth	..	..	..	..	1 0
Conqueror	..	..	..	..	Rich vermilion, with white eye, large and full	..	..	..	..	1 0
Emile Lemoine	..	..	..	..	Carmine centre, shaded scarlet, huge trusses	..	..	..	..	1 0
Impératrice Eugène	..	..	..	..	Bright rose, with dwarf habit, with huge trusses	..	..	..	..	1 0
Madame Lemoine	..	..	..	..	Bright pink, immense trusses, very double	..	..	..	..	1 0
Madame Rachouchot	..	..	..	..	Fresh light rose, large truss	..	..	..	..	1 6
Rosetta	..	..	..	..	Beautiful soft rose, large and double	..	..	..	..	1 0
Splendour	..	..	..	..	Flowers immense, of a dazzling vermilion colour	..	..	..	..	1 0
Triumph	..	..	..	..	Brilliant scarlet, trusses enormous	..	..	..	..	1 0
Victor	..	..	..	..	Bright orange scarlet, striped, flaked with white	..	..	..	..	1 0
Wilhelm Pfitzer	..	..	..	..	Rich dark carmine crimson, immense trusses	..	..	..	..	1 0

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

PELARGONIUMS—*continued.*

Choice Variegated.

THE exquisite colouring in the foliage of this beautiful class affords a pleasing contrast, and renders them highly desirable for situations suitable to their growth, namely, shady borders.

									<i>s. d.</i>
Dandy	..	..	..	..	..	Leaves small, white margins, flowers scarlet	..	..	1 6
Diadem	..	..	..	..	..	Leaves white margin, flowers bright carmine	..	..	1 6
Flower of the Day ..	..	..	..	..	..	White leaf, margin, flowers bright carmine	..	..	1 0
Queen of Queens ..	..	..	..	..	..	Leaves silvery margin, flowers scarlet	..	..	1 6
Silver Queen	..	..	..	..	..	Creamy white margin leaf, crimson flowers	..	..	1 6

Bronze and Gold.

THIS is one of the most useful of all the classes of the Pelargoniums, and peculiarly adapted to our climate, the foliage is neat and showy, and the flowers brilliant.

Admiration	..	..	..	..	..	Disc and margin yellow, zone dark chestnut	..	..	1 0
Beauty of Calderdale ..	..	..	..	..	..	Leaf yellowish green, zone reddish bronze	..	..	1 0
Climax	..	..	..	..	..	Rosy peach, leaf dark bronze and gold	..	..	1 6
Courtier	..	..	..	..	..	Pale bluish, leaf rich dark bronze and gold	..	..	1 6
Cynthia	..	..	..	..	..	Salmon pink, leaf light yellow, chocolate zone	..	..	1 6
Dragon	..	..	..	..	..	Salmon bluish, leaves chestnut brown and gold	..	..	1 6
Model	..	..	..	..	..	Chocolate zone, on yellow and green ground	..	..	1 0
Princess Alice	..	..	..	..	..	Red and bronze foliage, rosy lilac flowers	..	..	1 0

Zonale.

THIS class is most desirable for their profuse flowering qualities.

Bride	..	..	..	..	..	White, margined with pink, red centre	..	..	1 0
Elysian	..	..	..	..	..	Beautiful soft rosy pink, huge trusses	..	..	1 0
John Hopper	..	..	..	..	..	Glowing scarlet, large, fine shape	..	..	1 0
Lady Darling	..	..	..	..	..	Salmon and white	..	..	1 0
Madame Vaucher	..	..	..	..	..	Pale flesh, almost white, very beautiful	..	..	1 0
Sunnyside	..	..	..	..	..	Salmon, the half of the petals bluish	..	..	1 0

Ivy-Leaved Climbers.

Suitable for baskets or for rustic work.

L'Elegante	..	..	..	..	..	Leaves creamy white border, flowers pure white	..	..	1 6
Model	..	..	..	..	..	Leaves deep green, with bronze zone	..	..	1

Show and Spotted Varieties.

Beauty of Bronti	..	..	..	..	..	Violet crimson, shaded, chaste and elegant	..	..	1 6
Cardinal Cullen	..	..	..	..	..	Peach crimson, upper petals maroon spotted	..	..	1 6
Dr. Cumming	..	..	..	..	..	Rich pink, upper petals deep crimson	..	..	1 6
Elector	..	..	..	..	..	Blush, rich crimson, spotted and shaded	..	..	1 6
Heroine	..	..	..	..	..	Soft rosy pink, shaded orange rose	..	..	2 6
Lady Cooper	..	..	..	..	..	Pure white, distinct and beautiful	..	..	3 6
Madame Heine	..	..	..	..	..	Pale peach, crimson maroon spots	..	..	1 6
Model	..	..	..	..	..	Maroon, lavender shaded, compact and pretty	..	..	1 6
Oscar	..	..	..	..	..	Crimson, maroon blotches, light centre	..	..	2 6
Rosalie	..	..	..	..	..	Flesh, upper petals crimson spotted	..	..	1 6
Standard Bearer	..	..	..	..	..	Crimson, rosy violet margin and centre	..	..	2 6
Trojan	..	..	..	..	..	Crimson, bluish shaded and spotted, rose margin	..	..	2 6

New Tricolor-Leaved Pelargoniums.

A beautiful collection of the above, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.

FUCHSIAS.

THESE elegant plants are highly desirable, particularly in gardens of limited extent. They produce their graceful blooms throughout the year in the open border. We note below a few of the most hardy for out-door planting.

	s.	d.
Annie	Tube and sepals flesh, corolla carmine, fine	1 0
Arabella	Cerise corolla, tube and sepals waxy white	1 0
Avalanche (Henderson)	Tube and sepals crimson, double purple corolla	1 6
Blue Boy	Tube and sepals cerise, corolla bluish purple	1 0
Carter's Meteor	Foliage flamed crimson, flower red	1 0
Dominiana	Large red, tube very long, good	1 6
Elegance	Corolla crimson, sepals satiny white	1 0
Empress des Fuchsias	Double, large white corolla, crimson sepals	1 0
Enoch Arden	Purple corolla, tube and sepals crimson	1 0
Favourite of Fortune	Double purple corolla, crimson sepals, fine	1 0
Guiding Star	Blush tubes, purple corolla	1 0
Her Majesty	Bright crimson corolla, waxy white sepals	1 0
Hugh Miller	Blush tube and sepals, violet corolla	1 6
Lord of the Manor	Purple crimson sepals, purple corolla, fine	1 0
Lucretia Borgia	Very large purple corolla, scarlet sepals	1 0
Lurline	Tube and sepals bright rose, white corolla	1 0
Maid of Honour	Tube and sepals bright rose, white and violet striped corolla	1 6
Marie Cornelissen	Large double white corolla, fine	1 0
Madame	Double white corolla, deep crimson sepals	1 0
Masterpiece	Sepals scarlet crimson, maroon corolla	1 0
Oberon	Bluish purple, double corolla, crimson sepals	1 0
Pillar of Gold	Sepals cerise, purple corolla, variegated leaf	1 6
Pins IX.	Double purple corolla, crimson sepals	1 0
Rifleman	Deep crimson, large double corolla	1 0
Saltinbanque	Sepals pale flesh, corolla crimson	1 0
Sir C. Campbell	Double purple corolla, crimson sepals	1 0
Social	Tube and sepals intense crimson, purest white corolla	1 6
Striped Unique	Sepals rich crimson, corolla bluish purple striped rose, double	1 0
Symbol	Sepals crimson, white corolla, double	1 0
Victor	Tube and sepals crimson, corolla rich blue	1 6
Wiltshire Lass	Crimson scarlet corolla, white sepals	1 0
SUNRAY (<i>new</i>)	Tricolor leaved, a beautiful novelty, leaves variegated with crimson and green; very attractive variety	2

PHLOXES—PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS.

THESE charming herbaceous border plants are of easy cultivation ; they rejoice in good deep, rich soil, and when liberally treated will well repay the care bestowed upon them. Their handsome trusses stand conspicuous in the flower-garden, and are most deservedly admired.

Antagonist	Pure white, with violet eye	Perfection	Pink, red eye
Brilliant	Crimson	Purity	Pure white
Gustave Duchesse	Fine truss	Prince Arthur	Dark, fine eye
Harriet Beecher	Rich pink, maroon eye	Rose of Castile	White, pink eye
Madame de Vandel	Pink, pure white eye	Starlight	Delicate pink
Modesta	Light, pink eye, fine	Sunshine	Rose and carmine

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THIS favourite flower is always welcome in its season, coming into bloom as it does when the garden begins to wear its wintry garb. The Pomponne Varieties are those having small daisy-like flowers. The Large Flowered are the open aster-like varieties; and the Japanese are those twisted and straggling-shaped kinds, which are so generally remarked as being very curious.

POMPONE OR SMALL FLOWERED VARIETIES.

Adele Prisetto, fringed lilac	Gem, bright orange, crimson tipped
Bella, pale pink	Goldfinder, bright yellow
Diana, deep lavender	Judy, bright golden yellow
Edith, canary	Oscar, rosy purple

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.'S

LARGE FLOWERED VARIETIES.

Empress Eugenie, delicate rosy lilac
Guernsey Nugget, primrose yellow, fine
Hercules, crimson purple
Lord Derby, dark purple, splendid

Mrs. Moggridge, silver lilac, light centre, compact
Pluto, bright yellow, quilled
Princess Beatrice, beautiful rosy pink
,, Louise, delicate rosy lilac

JAPANESE—LARGE FLOWERED.

Chang, dark orange red, yellow shaded
Meteor, bright orange yellow
Red Dragon, red chestnut, tipped gold and yellow

Reine des Isles Sandwich, crimson, yellow shaded
Sunflower, sulphur, gold shaded
Torfrida, yellow, shaded crimson

VERBENAS.

If judiciously distributed, nothing can be more attractive than Verbenas; they produce a profusion of the richest coloured flowers throughout the year.

Amy Robsart	White, purplish crimson eye, fine.. .. .	1 0
Charles Henderson	White, rosy pink eye	1 0
Daylight	Pale Lavender	0 9
Emilie Rose	Pure white, striped rose	1 0
Ernest	Bright rose, large white eye	0 9
Foxhunter	Remarkably brilliant scarlet	1 0
Incomparable	Rich crimson, white eye, one of the best	0 9
Magenta Queen	Magenta, fine white eye, superb	1 0
Miss Mary Law	White striped crimson, very distinct	1 0
Mrs. Macafee	Deep purple, crimson shaded, white centre	0 9
Mrs. Glen.. .. .	Purplish crimson, white eye	0 9
Othello	Deep velvety crimson, best dark out	1 0
Pearl	Lavender	1 0
Queen Victoria	White, changing to pale lavender, superb	1 0
Ringleader	White, with purple stripe, variable	0 9
Rosalie	Creamy white, purple eye, fine	0 9
Warrior	Bright crimson, large white eye	1 0

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hawthorn Quicks	Yearlings 10s. per 1000	Arbor Vitæ	9s. per dozen
„	2 years .. 15s. „	Cypress Common	6s. „
„	3 years .. 20s. „	Olive Wild, 1 year	10s. per 100

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

Box, per yard, to plant 3 yards	2 6	Thrift white, to plant 10 yards	2 6
Chamomile „ 10 „	2 6	Oxalis pink „ 10 „	2 6
Spergula „ 10 „	3 6	Violets blue „ 10 „	2 6
Thrift pink „ 5 „	2 6	„ white „ 10 „	2 6



FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

APPLE TREES do best in a compact sandy loam (worst in stiff, impact clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast, therefore, for them, the land should not be deeply trenched, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie for two seasons before planting. Manure should not be used, except in the very poorest soils, until the trees have borne several crops. It is very common for apple trees to be completely spoiled by a too exuberant growth before they arrive at full bearing. This over strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots and branches in winter, pinching back the growing shoots in summer; or, better, bending and tying down the shoots as they grow, to induce bushiness, and in winter cut away or prune as may seem good.

Plant none but clean trees; and if the American aphid appears, attack it at once, don't give it a day to spread after you have discovered it. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst's Compound." Examine trees frequently; towards the Autumn and up to June examine daily. March and April are the most dangerous months. We have selected those varieties least liable to blight. See *special list*.

ABBREVIATIONS:—Size—1 signifies Large; 2, Medium size; 3, Small. Use—K., signifies Kitchen; D., Dessert. Season, or Time of Ripening—E. signifies Early; M., Medium; L., Late.
1s. 6d. each, 15s. per dozen, and further reduction on large quantities.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Adams' Pearmain	1	D.	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality.
Alexander	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple.
Alfriston	1	K.	L.	One of the best with a fine acidity
American Newtown	2	D.	L.	Excellent, crisp and juicy.
Beauty of Kent	1	K.	M.	Large, very showy, and fine quality.
Bedfordshire Foundling	1	K.	L.	Excellent and very prolific.
Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	A fine sauce apple, very large.
Bess Pool	1	K.D.	L.	An excellent late apple.
Blenheim Orange	1	K.D.	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses.
Brown Spice	2	D.	L.	First-rate, a great bearer.
Brownlee's Russet	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, juicy, and aromatic.
Calville Blanche	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, delicate, and highly perfumed.
Cellini	2	K.D.	M.	Beautiful, excellent, and prolific.
Claygate Pearmain	2	D.	L.	An abundant bearer, and first-rate.
Cockle Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the best, and keeps well.
Coe's Golden Drop	3	D.	L.	Small, a delicious apple.
Cornish Gilliflower	2	D.	L.	Highly flavoured and good.
Court of Wick	3	D.	M.	Delicious and good keeper.
Court Pendu Plat	2	D.	L.	Keeps well, prolific, and valuable,
Cox's Orange Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the best, finely perfumed.
Crab French	1	K.	L.	An immense bearer and remarkable keeper.
„ Siberian	3	K.	M.	Very small, used for preserving.
Craddock's Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	One of the best winter apples.
Deux Ans Hambledon	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples.
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	L.	Fresh, brisk, and juicy.
Duchess de Oldenberg	2	D.	M.	A seedling from golden pippin.
Downton Pippin	1	K.	L.	One of the best, fine acidity.
Dumelow's Seedling	1	K.	E.	Excellent.
Dutch Codlin	3	D.	E.	One of the best early sorts.
Early Harvest	3	D.	E.	Very early and highly flavoured.
„ Margaret	2	K.D.	L.	Very productive, and useful sort.
Fearn's Pippin	2	K.D.	M.	One of the best for baking.
Five Crown Pippin	1	K.	M.	Handsome, with soft tender flesh.
Gloria Mundi	2	D.	L.	One of the richest flavoured.
Golden Harvey	3	D.	L.	The queen of the dessert.
Golden Pippin	2	D.	M.	Rich and handsome.
„ Reinette	2	D.	L.	Very rich, with high aroma.
„ Russet	3	D.	L.	A first-rate apple.
Gooseberry Pippin	2	D.K.	M.	Prolific, said not to blight.
Governor Glade's Red Streak				

APPLES—continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Hawthornden	1 K.	L.	..	Productive and very useful.
Juneating	3 D.	E.	..	One of the earliest.
Kerry Pippin	3 D.	M.	..	Delicious and constant bearer.
Kirk's Golden Pippin	2 D.	M.	..	Prolific and very good.
Lemon Pippin	2 K.D.	L.	..	One of the best for baking.
Lucombe's Seedling	1 K.	L.	..	Handsome and of good quality.
Lord Nelson	1 K.D.	L.	..	Showy, first-rate quality.
Maclean's Favourite	2 D.	L.	..	A good bearer, and first-rate.
Mammoth	1 K.D.	L.	..	Large and useful.
Mank's Codlin	2 K.	L.	..	Prolific and valuable.
Margil	3 D.	L.	..	Of the highest excellence, keeps well.
Mere de Menage	1 K.	L.	..	Very large and handsome.
Mobb's Royal	1 K.	L.	..	Extra large and good.
Newton Pippin	2 D.	L.	..	Very fine.
Nonesuch	2 K.	E.	..	A useful early variety.
Nonpareil, Scarlet	2 D.	L.	..	Handsome and excellent.
Norfolk Beefing	2 K.	L.	..	Excellent for baking and drying.
Peach (Irish)	2 D.	E.	..	
Pine Apple (Lucombe's)	3 D.	M.	..	Richly flavoured, first-rate.
" (Pitmaston's)	3 D.	L.	..	Richly flavoured and sugary.
" Russet	1 D.	M.	..	Highly aromatic, one of the best.
Pitmaston Nonpareil	2 D.	L.	..	Firm, richly aromatic, and a first-rate fruit.
Red Astrachan	2 D.	E.	..	Very handsome, highly aromatic.
" German	1 K.	M.	..	A large showy apple.
Reinette du Canada	2 K.D.	L.	..	Handsome and excellent.
Rhode Island Greening	1 K.D.	L.	..	First-rate quality.
Ribston Pippin	2 D.	M.	..	One of the highest flavour.
Rosemary Russet	2 D.	L.	..	Richly flavoured and excellent.
Royal Russet	1 K.	L.	..	Excellent for kitchen use.
Scarlet Pearmain	2 D.	M.	..	Beautiful, of second-rate quality.
Scotch Red Streak	2 D.	M.	..	A fine hardy apple.
Stamford Pippin	2 D.	L.	..	Rich and excellent.
Sturmer Pippin	3 D.	L.	..	Valuable, late keeping, richly flavoured.
Stone Pippin	2 K.D.	L.	..	Keeps remarkably well.
Triomphe de Luxembourg	1 D.	M.	..	Very large showy fruit.
Waltham Abbey Seedling	1 K.	M.	..	First-rate, requires but little sugar.
Warner's King	1 K.	L.	..	Handsome and good.
Wheeler's Russet	2 D.	L.	..	Very good.
White Nonpareil	2 D.	L.	..	Delicious and good.
" Spanish Reinette	1 K.D.	L.	..	Excellent for both purposes.
" Astrachan	2 D.	L.	..	Excellent, flesh transparent.
Winter Peach	2 D.	L.	..	An excellent American apple.
Winter Pearmain	2 K.D.	L.	..	Excellent market apple.
Yorkshire Greening	1 K.	L.	..	One of the best.

AMERICAN.

THE undermentioned are American raised varieties, and are specially selected for the excellence of their flavour, good keeping qualities, and general hardness of constitution. We believe the introduction will be a most valuable addition to our collection.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Bedford, new	1 D.	M.	..	Large red, pearmain flavour.
Blackshear	1 D.	L.	..	Very rich and juicy.
Black Warrior	1 K.D.	L.	..	Of excellent quality.
Buff	1 K.	L.	..	Red striped, a splendid apple.
Chattahoochee Greening	1 K.D.	M.	..	Large yellow, sub-acid, first-rate.
Chestoa	2 D.	L.	..	A fine keeping apple.
Chronicle	1 K.D.	L.	..	One of the best keeping apples.
Defiance	2 K.D.	E.	..	Very sweet and juicy.
Gladney's red	2 D.	M.	..	Productive and good.
Hall	3 D.	L.	..	Highly flavoured and productive, good keeper.
Hamilton	1 K.D.	M.	..	Red striped and well flavoured.
Hockett's sweet	1 K.D.	L.	..	Large red, juicy, crisp, and sweet.
Homony	2 D.	E.	..	Tender, juicy, aromatic and productive.
Hoover	1 K.	M.	..	Dark red, juicy, acid, crisp, and good.
Horn	2 D.	L.	..	Rich and juicy, keeps well.
Jewett's best	1 K.D.	E.	..	Yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, very good.
King Tom	2 D.	M.	..	Good and productive.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

99

APPLES—continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Lake	2 D.	M.	..	Yellow, red striped, tender, sub-acid, and rich.
Late Wine	2 D.	L.	..	Very rich and good.
Laurens Greening	1 K.D.	M.	..	Green, crisp, acid, and very pleasant.
Mamma	1 D.	M.	..	Bright red, crisp, juicy, and highly flavoured.
Moultries' Winter	1 K.D.	L.	..	Green, red striped, crisp, juicy, and sub-acid.
Oconee Greening	1 K.D.	L.	..	Greenish yellow, crisp, and very aromatic.
Picard's Reserve	1 D.	M.	..	Very productive, and good.
Prother's Winter	2 K.D.	L.	..	Yellow, red cheek, sweet, keeps well.
Rhodes Orange	1 D.	E.	..	Red, dotted with russet, sub-acid, and high aroma.
Romanite	2 D.	L.	..	Yellow, with crimson cheek, firm, and sub-acid.
Simmon's Winter	2 K.D.	L.	..	A vigorous grower, and first-rate.
Stanley's Seedling	1 K.	L.	..	Large green, first-rate.
Stansill	1 K.D.	L.	..	Green, crisp, and acid, good.
Stevenson's Winter	1 K.D.	L.	..	Green, covered with brown, firm, juicy, a regular bearer.
Transcendent Crab	3 D.	M.	..	Red and yellow, strong grower.
Virginia Pippin	2 D.	M.	..	Crisp and juicy, first-rate.
Webb's Winter	2 D.	M.	..	Yellow, good, and productive.

VARIETIES LESS LIABLE TO BLIGHT.

THE following varieties are very little affected with *Blight*, and some of them are entirely free from it. This list will be of great service to private growers; it includes some first-class varieties.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.	Price.
Christmas Kitchen	2 K.	E.	..	Prolific and excellent	1 6
Devonshire Quarrenden	2 D.	E.	..	One of the best early apples	1 6
Irish Peach	2 D.	E.	..	Very early and good	1 6
New England Pigeon	1 D.	M.	..	Crisp, juicy, and excellent	2 6
Northern Spy	1 D.	L.	..	Tender and delicious	2 0
Red Caldwell	2 K.D.	M.	..	A good market apple	1 6
Scots' Red Streak	2 D.	M.	..	Firm, crisp, and juicy	2 6
Winter Majeting	1 K.	L.	..	Flesh firm, agreeable acid flavour	2 0
„ Pearmain	2 K.D.	D.	..	An excellent market apple.. .. .	1 6

PEARS.

THIS climate is well adapted for Pears, and they are perhaps, as an article of food, the most useful and important fruit cultivated. The soil, aspect, shelter, and treatment required, is much the same as for the apple; but the pruning requires to be more varied, according to the peculiar growth of particular varieties. Many of them require checking to throw them into fruit. Root pruning for the first six or seven years would assist in bringing them to a proper state of growth and maturity, and prevent the trees from getting into a wild straggling habit, which they are inclined to do, and which tends to render them barren. In rich soil it is sometimes necessary to graft kinds that grow too freely upon quince stocks. Pears are no exception to the rule about subsoil drainage and ventilation; without it they will often set fruit in autumn instead of spring, to their great detriment.

Extra strong two-year old trees, 1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Ambrosia	2 D.	E.	..	Prolific, tender, and melting.
Aston Town	3 D.	M.	..	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific.
Bergamot Autumn	3 D.	L.	..	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour.
„ d'Esperen	2 D.	L.	..	Richly flavoured, first-rate.
„ Gansel's	1 D.	M.	..	Melting and richly flavoured.
„ White	1 D.	L.	..	Excellent.
Beurre d'Amaulis	1 D.	M.	..	Melting, buttery, and rich.
„ d'Arenberg	2 D.	L.	..	Juicy, vinous, perfumed.
„ Bosc	1 D.	L.	..	First-rate, rich, and aromatic.
„ Bretonneau	1 K.D.	L.	..	Melting, and very late variety.
„ Brown	1 D.	M.	..	Richly flavoured, with high aroma.
„ Clairgeau	1 D.	M.	..	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet.
„ de Capaiumont	2 K.D.	M.	..	Prolific, melting, juicy, and rich.
„ Diel	1 D.	L.	..	Tender, melting, and rich.
„ Easter	1 D.	L.	..	Buttery, melting, and valuable late pear.
„ Langelier	1 D.	L.	..	Handsome, of excellent quality.
„ Leon Le Clero	2 D.	L.	..	Melting, and well flavoured.
„ de rance	1 D.	L.	..	One of the most valuable late pears.
Black Achan	2 D.	L.	..	Flesh tender, rich melting, sugary.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.'S

PEARS—continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Bonchretien summer	1 D.	L.	..	Crisp, juicy, and sweet.
" Turc	1 K.	L.	..	Large and good.
" Williams	1 D.	M.	..	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear.
Broompark	2 D.	L.	..	Excellent, rich, and musky.
Chaumontel	1 D.	L.	..	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting.
China	2 K.	M.	..	Good for preserving.
Colmar l'Aremberg	1 K.D.	M.	..	Handsome, but coarse.
" Passe	2 D.	L.	..	A prolific, fine, melting pear.
Compte de Flandre	1 D.	L.	..	Very large, handsome, and good.
" de Lamy	1 D.	L.	..	One of the most delicious.
" Paris	1 D.	L.	..	Melting, tender, sugary, and rich.
Crasanne	1 D.	L.	..	Excellent.
" Althorp	2 D.	L.	..	A first-rate pear.
" Winter	2 D.	L.	..	Very late, keeps well.
Duchesse d'Angouleme	1 D.	M.	..	A good pear, sometimes coarse grained.
Empress Josephine	2 D.	L.	..	First-rate, melting, sugary, and vinous.
Eyewood	3 D.	M.	..	Very excellent.
Fondante d'Automme	1 D.	M.	..	Tender, juicy, and melting, delicious.
" d'Cuerne	2 D.	E.	..	Good, half-melting.
Glou Morceau	2 D.	L.	..	Above medium size, first-rate.
Green Chisel	3 D.	E.	..	Very small, of little merit.
Jargonelle	1 D.	E.	..	The best of early pears.
Knight's Monarch	2 D.	L.	..	An excellent bearer, most valuable.
Louise Bonne of Jersey	2 D.	M.	..	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour.
Marie Louise	1 D.	L.	..	One of the richest flavoured and best known.
Marie Louse d'Uccle	1 D.	L.	..	Buttery, juicy, and richly flavoured.
Napoleon	1 D.	L.	..	First-rate melting.
Ne plus Meuris	2 D.	L.	..	Buttery and melting, first-rate.
Prince Albert	2 D.K.	L.	..	A second-rate pear.
Swan's Egg	2 D.	M.	..	A very excellent pear, and bears well.
Van Mon's Leon le Clerc	1 D.	M.	..	Handsome, melting, and richly flavoured.
Windsor or Cape	1 D.	M.	..	A hardy and good market pear.
Winter Nelis	2 D.	L.	..	Buttery, richly flavoured, and prolific.

APRICOTS.

APRICOTS require to be pruned so as to cause the trees to grow bushy, as the stems and naked branches are apt to sustain injury from sunstroke. The leading shoots should be shortened every year until the tree attains maturity. They like a north-easterly aspect, with shelter to the west or hot wind quarter. They suit all parts of the colony, and the fruit would always be fine with moist springs (we often have dry, which makes the fruit small), or with artificial watering. They like sandy loam, but will put up with any soil that other stone fruit will grow in. The great point is moisture at the proper time, good pruning and plenty of manure when the trees are in full bearing. The bark will not resist the scorching sun, so if the stems are not sheltered from it by the leaves, grass ropes may be wound round them, or some other protection provided. The Apricot fruit we generally see brought to market is a miserable caricature of an apricot grown in your own garden with the treatment we now advise. As a rule, the trees are little better than left to nature after once planted.

Extra strong two-year old trees, 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per doz.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Breda	M.	Small, nicely flavoured.
Elruge	M.	Juicy, rich, and excellent.
Grossé Pêche	L.	Very large, rich, juicy; one of the finest.
Hemskirk	E.	Large, rich, juicy; allied to Moorpark.
Kaisha	M.	Medium size, transparent, juicy, and agreeable.
Moorpark Temples	M.	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent; one of the best.
Musch Musch	E.	Small, richly flavoured, excellent for preserving.
Orange	M.	Above medium size, hardy, good.
Peach	L.	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavour.
Pale Superb	L.	Large, handsome, and excellent.
Pennant Hills Oval	E.	Medium size, good, and prolific.
Royal	M.	Large and good.
Shipley's (Blenheim)	E.	Large, very productive, and early.
Turkey	L.	Medium size, <i>sub-acid</i> , good for preserving.
Large Red (River's)	L.	Very large, rich, juicy; first-rate.

SELECT LIST OF PLANT AND FRUIT TREES.

101

CHERRIES.

ALL that we say about the treatment of Plums will apply to Cherries. Only a few kinds bear well near Sydney, but inland they all bear abundantly.

Extra strong trees, 1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per doz.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Archduke	Large, very rich and good.
Aston	Very large and delicious.
Biggereau	Large and richly flavoured.
Biggereau Napoleon	Large, late, rich flavoured.
Black Eagle	Medium size, rich and delicious.
" Heart	An old favourite, but not a good bearer.
" Tartarian	Large, half tender and rich.
Bowyer's Early Heart	Small, excellent, early and prolific.
Claremont	Pale, excellent for cooking.
Downton	Large and delicious.
Elton	Large, very rich, and luscious.
Empress Eugenie	Large, an excellent early cherry.
Florence	Large, richly flavoured, and late.
Heart of Midlothian	Fine flavour.
Kentish	Excellent for tarts or preserving.
Knight's Early Black	A richly flavoured early kind.
Late Duke	Very fine, late, and prolific.
May Duke	Very good, one of our best croppers.
Morello	Large, the best for bottling or preserving.
" de Charmeaux	Very late, large cropper, good flavour.
Prusse	Prolific and good.
Reine Hortense	Very large with a sweet acidulous juice.
Scarlet Biggereau	Large, transparent, sweet, and excellent.
St. Margaret's	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid.
Waterloo	Large, tender, juicy, and sweet.
Werder's Early Black	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavour.
White Heart	Half tender, sweet, and pleasant.

NECTARINES.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach. 1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per doz.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Albert Victor	M. ..	Size monstrous, melting and delicious.
Balgowan	E. ..	Large, melting, and excellent.
Chataworth Late	L. ..	Very large, good for cooking.
Downton	M. ..	Large, melting, rich, and juicy, first-rate.
Elruge	M. ..	Medium size, one of the very best.
Newington Early	E. ..	Rather large, a good early clingstone.
Oldenburgh	L. ..	Medium size, excellent, valuable for its lateness.
Pitmaston Orange	E. ..	Large, deep yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent.
Red Roman	M. ..	A clingstone, good when shrivelled.
River's Orange	E. ..	Like Pitmaston's Orange, but bears more profusely.
Scarlet	M. ..	Medium size, highly coloured and good.
Stanwick	L. ..	Large, rich, sugary, melting and delicious.
Stanwick Elruge	M. ..	Large, melting, and richly flavoured.
Victoria	M. ..	Like Stanwick but ripens a month earlier.
Weeping	L. ..	Large, excellent for cooking and preserving.

PEACHES.

ALL the finer kinds of Peaches require similar treatment to that indicated for Apricots. It is true that there are very fine Peaches produced often without much attention ; but it can only happen so in exceptionally favourable seasons, or on naturally irrigated ground. Even the rough kinds that grow as though wild, about creeks and roadsides, are very different things in a genial spring to the same in an ungenial one. A well-grown Peach, of a first-class sort, is undoubtedly the richest and most luscious of all fruits ; while the same variety, poorly grown, is the most rubbishy of all rubbish. Our climate is very favourable for the growth of the Peach, and a very little care will be well repaid, at all events in the private garden.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per doz

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Albert	E. ..	Large, melting, and excellent.
Baldwin's Late	L. ..	A peach of excellent quality.
Barrington	M. ..	Large, melting, and excellent.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

PEACHES—continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Bellegarde	E. ..	Melting and delicious.
Chatsworth Dwarf	L. ..	Fruit very large.
Early Alfred	E. ..	Above medium size, rich and agreeable.
Early China	E. ..	Very early, but of no merit.
" Newington	E. ..	Above medium size, excellent.
Flat China	E. ..	Small, sweet, and agreeable, suitable for Queensland.
Frazer's Newington	E. ..	Large, a splendid peach.
George the Fourth	M. ..	Large, rich, and melting, rather coarse.
Goliath	M. ..	Large and showy.
Grosse Mignonne (Kensington)	M. ..	Large, one of the very best mid-season peaches.
Italian Red	L. ..	Extra large and excellent.
" Yellow	L. ..	One of the largest, a splendid peach.
June	L. ..	Medium size, good for culinary purposes.
Malta	M. ..	Large, rich, vinous, and juicy, highly-flavoured.
Mignonne	M. ..	Large, tender, melting, first-rate.
Noblesse	M. ..	Large, sweet, juicy, and luscious.
" Shepherd's	L. ..	Large and excellent late peach.
Red Magdalen	M. ..	Below medium size, firm, rich, sugary, and vinous.
Red Nectarine	M. ..	A Syrian peach of great excellence.
Reine des Vergers	L. ..	Very large and juicy, with a rich vinous flavour.
Royal George	E. ..	Medium size, one of the best early peaches.
Salway	L. ..	Medium size, melting, juicy, and highly flavoured.
Shanghai	M. ..	Large, very good, an excellent market peach.
Sulhamstead	L. ..	Resembles the Noblesse very much.
Stirling Castle	M. ..	A good hardy peach.
Walburton Admirable	L. ..	Large, one of the best late peaches, melting, and rich.
Weeping	M. ..	Large and good, tree with a weeping habit.
White Newington	M. ..	Large, handsome, and very good.
Yellow Mundi	L. ..	Excellent for preserving.

PLUMS.

PLUMS like a cool aspect, well drained soil of a porous or sandy consistence. While young, they should not be manured, and strong growth should be checked by pinching back. They will not submit to root pruning. Only a few sorts thrive in the Sydney climate; but all do well on the elevated country—Argyle, Monaro, Bathurst, Mudgee, New England, and other places where the winter is cold enough to ensure a sufficient rest.

Extra strong trees, 1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Use.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Angelina Burdett	D. ..	M. ..	Large, a richly flavoured purple plum
Belle de Septembre	K. ..	L. ..	Large, red, handsome
Black Damsen	K. ..	E. ..	Small, very prolific
" Gage	D. ..	M. ..	An admirable plum
" Morocco	D. ..	E. ..	Medium size, excellent
Coe's Golden Drop	K.D. ..	M. ..	Very large, excellent for both purposes
" Late Red	D. ..	L. ..	Small, red, and round, very good
Damsen	K. ..	M. ..	Good for preserving
" prune	K. ..	M. ..	Small, and generally preferred for preserving
Denniston's Superb	D. ..	E. ..	Large, first rate, equal to green-gage
Diamond	K. ..	L. ..	Very large, the best for preserving or cooking
Drap d'Or	D. ..	E. ..	Small
Early Orleans	K.D. ..	E. ..	Medium size, juicy and agreeable
" Perdrigon	D. ..	E. ..	Medium size, agreeable flavour
" Prolific	K.D. ..	E. ..	A valuable early plum
" South American red	K.D. ..	E. ..	Small, ornamental, very early
" " " yellow	K. ..	D. ..	Similar to the above, but yellow
Goliath	K.D. ..	M. ..	Very large, showy, excellent for cooking
Gage, Blue	D. ..	E. ..	Medium size.
" Green	D. ..	E. ..	Medium size, one of the richest
" Purple	D. ..	M. ..	Medium size, of great excellence
" Yellow	D. ..	M. ..	Small, not of first quality
Ickworth Imperatrice	D. ..	L. ..	Large, of first rate quality
Imperatrice Blue	D. ..	L. ..	Excellent for dessert or preserving
Imperiale de Milan	K.D. ..	L. ..	Large, excellent for dessert or preserving
Jefferson	D. ..	M. ..	Large, of delicious flavour

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

103

PLUMS—continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Use.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Kirk's	.. D.	.. M.	Rich, juicy, and excellent
„ Golden Yellow	.. D.	.. M.	Medium size, good and prolific
Large Drying	.. D.	.. M.	Large, round
Late Black Orleans	.. D.	.. L.	An excellent late plum
Magnum Bonum Red	.. K.	.. M.	Large red cooking plum
„ New	.. K.	.. M.	Large, good for cooking
„ White (Egg)	.. K.	.. M.	Very large, a good preserving plum
„ Yellow			Same as the preceding
Orleans	.. K.D.	.. E.	Medium size, a preserving and culinary plum
„ late	.. D.	.. L.	An excellent dessert plum
„ Lawrence's	.. D.	.. L.	Good flavour
Reine Claude de Bavay	.. D.	.. L.	Large, first rate, excellent
Royal de Tours	.. K.D.	.. E.	Large and excellent
Royal Hative	.. D.	.. E.	Rich and excellent
Standard of England	.. K.	.. E.	Medium size, juicy and good
Victoria.. .. .	.. K.	.. E.	Very large, sweet and juicy
Washington	.. D.K.	.. M.	Large, handsome, excellent for preserving
Winesour	.. K.	.. M.	A valuable preserving plum

MULBERRIES.

Cape.—A fast growing tree, useful for shelter, fruit small		s. d
Black or English.—A most useful fruit for all purposes, hardy, and an immense cropper		1 6
White Chinese.—A fine free growing tree, fruiting very early, useful for kitchen or dessert		1 6
Prolific (<i>new</i>).—A wonderful bearer, producing three or four crops a-year.—fruit useful for both table and kitchen		1 0
		2 6

FIGS.

ARE of easy culture, and bear abundant crops where the soil is deep, or well situated as to moisture and drainage. They require little or no pruning, and unless the soil gets too dry, they will continue ripening fruit from January to June.
1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Black Genoa	Large, juicy, sweet and rich
„ Ischia	Medium size, sweet, rich, and good
„ Italian	Much esteemed for its flavour
Blue Provence	Small, richly flavoured, an abundant bearer
Brown Ischia	Medium size, rich and prolific
„ Turkey	Large, very luscious, one of the best
Brunswick	Very large, rich and excellent
Early Violet	Small, sweet, and abundant bearer
Figue D'Or	Medium size, richly flavoured
Green Ischia	Very large, rich, and excellent
Marseilles White	An excellent and delicious fig
Smyna	Excellent for drying
White Genoa	Large and first-rate
„ Ischia	See Green Ischia
„ Province	Luscious and excellent
Yellow Ischia	Sweet, rich, and excellent

MEDLARS.

1s. 6d. each.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Dutch	Very large
Monstrous	The largest
Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavour
Royal	Large and of good flavour

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

QUINCES.

A most useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in low moist soils where ordinary fruits will not grow. 1s. 6d. each, 12s. per dozen.

<i>Name.</i>								<i>Description.</i>
Apple shaped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Excellent for stewing
Pear shaped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Large and good, not so juicy as the apple shaped
Large Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very large and good
Orange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Small round fruit, highly perfumed and early

ALMONDS.

MUCH neglected, suits climate, and is more easily cultivated than the Peach. Best without manure. 1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Brandon's Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very large, good bearer
Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Large, shy bearer
Paper Shell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The common sort

NUTS.

1s. 6d. each.

THE undermentioned Nuts thrive well on the mountains between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, they would bear abundantly.

Cob	Northampton Prolific
Hazel	Red Filbert
Cosford	White Filbert

GUAVAS.

1s. 6d. each.

Purple	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A most useful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub
White	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very free bearer; aromatic flavour
Yellow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The largest of the Guavas
Sp. Timor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A dwarf variety

PASSION FRUIT.

Alata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A useful fruit, of medium size	s. d.
Decasneana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Similar to above, but much larger	2 6
Edulis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The common Passion Fruit, very hardy and prolific	2 6
Graudadilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The largest of all; requires a very warm situation	1 6
									3 6

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberry, American.	—A useful plant for covering fences or any rough position; fruit useful	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0
„ English.	—Splendid plant for hedge fruit; larger than American	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0
„ Laughton.	—The best; very large, of good flavour; and immense cropper	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 6

CUSTARD APPLE (Cherimoyer).

	A DELICIOUS fruit of large size, flavoured like a custard, from which it derives its name. Tree handsome.							
Rough-fruited.	—A delicious fruit and easily grown	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0
Smooth-fruited.	—Similar to above, only with smooth fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

105

RASPBERRIES.

A REALLY useful fruit and of easy culture, 6s. per dozen, 20s. per 100.

Antwerp, Red.—Large and fine flavour
 " White.—Large, mild, sweet flavour
 Falstaff.—Fruit red, flavour good

Northumberland Fillbasket.—Deep red, good size and flavour
 Victoria.—Large red fruit of excellent flavour, late, one of the best.

CURRENTS.

Common black ..	..	..	..	..	..	1s. each, 9s. per dozen.
" red ..	..	..	..	..	..	" "
" white ..	..	..	..	..	..	" "

GOOSEBERRIES.

THE winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favourite fruit to crop well, but long before you reach the end of the three railways, they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine) when good sorts are cultivated (not poor sorts as now) the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why, in such parts, within sixty or seventy miles of Sydney, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry. Hitherto, only two or three inferior sorts have been tried. Now we have pleasure in being able to include in our list, for the first time, some varieties of the very best English and Scotch reputation.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Name.	Description.
Greenwood ..	Very large, green, thin skin, excellent flavour
Ironmonger ..	Small, round, fine flavour
Lancashire Prize ..	Large, early and prolific
Leveller ..	Long smooth yellow, very large, one of the best
Ploughboy ..	Long smooth light red, one of the best late varieties
Rifleman ..	Large red, late, and first-rate
Roaring Lion ..	One of the largest red, oblong
Slaughterman ..	Dark red, long, early and good flavour
Speedwell ..	Plump, light red, profuse bearer, and excellent flavour, early
Warrington ..	First-rate, early red, a great bearer
White Eagle ..	Large, long, thin skin, flavour good

ORANGES.

ORANGES grow better in New South Wales than in any other country. They have been cultivated for many years, and people have succeeded in their culture who originally knew no more of the Orange tree or any other gardening than the Bunyip. Fortunes have been made in many instances without the exercise of any better horticultural knowledge. Twenty years of comparatively wet seasons have caused many orchards to fail, and the only ones that have escaped are those that have by chance been planted on naturally ventilated and subsoil drained land. Therefore, every one who wants to rear an orangery, should put in subsoil drains the first thing. The trees may thrive for twenty years without, but not much longer, and most likely not so long. In thoroughly well-prepared and suitable situations Orange trees would on an average live 400 or 500 years. Plant in the autumn, if you can, and do not plant young trees that have grown coarse and rank. Choose healthy out sturdy, not mushroom trees. If in a cold situation place a few boughs so as to protect them from frost.

2s. each; 18s. per dozen.

Bahia or Navel ..	Large, the King of Oranges; likes a warm situation
Blood or Maltese ..	Medium size, remarkable from the blood colour of its flesh
Cumquat ..	Small, for preserving
Maltese Oval ..	Medium size, bears young, requires a warm situation
Maltese Egg (Nutmeg) ..	Similar to the preceding, but smaller and less hardy
Mandarin Canton ..	Large, crops well
" Dwarf ..	Small and inferior
" Emperor ..	Medium size, solid and highly flavoured, the best Mandarin
" Emperor of China ..	Similar to Canton but somewhat larger
" Thornley ..	Like the Emperor, but smaller and perhaps more highly flavoured
Paramatta ..	Very large, coarse, hardy, and prolific
Poor Man's ..	An extra large Chinese Orange, good for preserving, &c
Queen ..	Large and excellent, a very vigorous grower
Rio ..	Large, solid, and good
Sabina ..	A large dark-skinned orange of good quality
Seville ..	Bitter, for preserving
Siletta ..	Small, handsome, and good
St. Jago ..	Large, one of the best
St. Michael's ..	Large, thin-skinned, weighty, and the best of all for exportation
Teneriffe ..	Medium size, almost equal to St. Michael's
Tangeirene ..	A nice preserving orange

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.'S

LEMONS AND LIMES.

No garden should lack a lemon tree or two. They will grow anywhere near the coast, even in a back-yard. They are useful as medicine; in cookery, and where there is a family, no single tree could compare with it in profit or value.

				<i>s. d.</i>					<i>s. d.</i>
Common	Well known, rough skinned	1	0		Persian or Sweet Lime ..	Sweet and pleasant flavor	2	0	
Lisbon	The best	2	0		West Indian	Small and excellent	2	6	

SHADDOCKS.

2s. 6d. each.

Common	Sour		Manila	Sweet
Blood	Sweet			

CITRONS.

2s. 6d. each.

Bengal	Large		Dwarf	The best
Common	Hardy		Knight's	Fine perfume

BANANAS AND PLANTAINS.

THIS tribe of fruit will thrive in the neighbourhood of Sydney, or anywhere along the east coast, if planted in good soil, well sheltered from wind, and with plenty of moisture; very little trouble is required by them if the situation is suitable.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Cavendishi	The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour	3 6
Charlotte	A variety of Sapientum, but larger and finer flavour	1 6
Purple leaved	Fruit somewhat resembling Cavendishi, with a delicious flavour	3 6
Rumphiana	Fruit large and good flavour	3 6
Sapientum	Common banana, hardy and good	1 0
Sugar Banana	Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet and delicious	3 6

GRAPE VINES.

THE following list is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England, sent for on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless for special purposes. We do not think a further description necessary.

Rooted plants, 6d. each, or 30s. per 100; cuttings, 5s. per 100, except marked otherwise.

Black Damascus	Berries large, rich flavour, rather shy bearer
„ Hambro	The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper, and fine flavor
„ Prince	Berries, large oval, juicy, good flavour, excellent table grape
„ Tripoli	Bunches large, very sweet and juicy
Bowwood Muscat	Same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer
Buckland's Sweetwater	Bunches large, flesh tender, well flavoured, 1s.
Chasselas	Large berries, sweet and juicy, excellent table grape
Duchess of Buccleugh	Flesh tender, juicy, of a rich Muscat flavour, good cropper, 1s.
Golden Hamburg	Flavour rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent grape, 1s
Gouias	A grape celebrated for producing the finest brandies
Hermitage or Shiraz	Large oval, flavor sugary, with a delicious aroma
Isabella	A peculiarly flavoured grape, highly esteemed in America
Joslyng's St. Alban's	Flesh, firm, rich, sugary, with a high Muscat flavor, excellent table grape, 1s.
Lady Downes' Seedling	Bunch and berry large, richly flavoured, a slight trace of Muscat, 1s.
Muscat of Alexandria	One of our finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation
Muscatel Black	Flavour not to be surpassed
„ Red	Most delicate and delicious
„ White	Superb flavour
Royal Vineyard	Agreeable sweetwater flavour, with a tinge of Muscat
Shepherd's Reising	Can hardly be misplaced, good either for the table or wine

GRAPE VINES—continued.

Name.	Description.
Snow's Muscat Hambro	Large, with an exquisite Muscat flavour, a first-class grape.
Sweetwater	A useful old white grape, flavour good
Trentham Black	Melting flesh, rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent table grape
Verdeilho (Madera)	A small berried grape, of great excellence
Wantage	Bunches large, pale red, very hardy, and free bearer
White Sherry	Useful either for table or wine, hardy and abundant bearer
Ulliade	Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape.

NEW GRAPE VINES.

	s.	d.
Black July (Devereaux)—Very early; bunch and berry small; flesh sweet and juicy	2	6
Black Monukka—Bunch large, berry sweet and seedless; excellent table grape	2	6
Basham's Mammoth—Bunch and berry very large; hardy and free bearer	2	6
Calabrian Raisin—Bunch large, long and tapering, often over a foot in length; berry white, large, round, and sugary, keeps well	1	6
Chaptal—Bunch and berry large; white juicy and sweet; excellent quality and great bearer	1	0
Chasselas de Fontainebleau—Bunch long; berry large, round, greenish yellow; tender, sweet, juicy, and richly flavoured	1	0
Chasselas Vibert—Berry round, large, of golden amber colour; juicy, rich, and agreeable; robust grower, and excellent quality	2	6
Duc de Magenta—A highly esteemed variety	1	6
Golden Champion—The largest grape known; bunches large and compact; flavour rich and excellent; appears to suit the climate admirably	2	6
Mrs. Pince's Black Muscat—A grape of the highest excellence, and likely to suit our climate well	5	0
Sultana—One of the best for table or for raisins; requires long pruning; olive shaped amber	1	6

NEW AMERICAN GRAPES.

THESE vines have now been cultivated for two seasons in our nursery, and have resisted the oidium as well as the attacks of caterpillars, so vigorous is their growth, that we would recommend quite double the space in planting that is ordinarily allotted to the vine. The colony is indebted to John Cribb, Esq., of Brisbane, for this valuable introduction.

Alvey—Black, berries small, bunches medium, flavour vinous, skin tender	2	6
Anna—Bunch and berry large, flavour sweet and excellent; a fine white grape	2	6
Catawba—Purple; berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich, an immense bearer	2	6
Clinton—Black; bunch medium; berry small, pulpy, juicy, with a slightly harsh flavour, a good keeper	1	6
Elsinburgh—Black; bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet and excellent; a delicious and hardy grape	5	0
Lincoln—Black; bunch medium, berry large, flesh juicy, with little pulp, and good flavour	2	6
Miles—Black; bunch and berry medium, sweet and good; very early	1	6

STRAWBERRIES.

STRONG soil, deeply worked, and plenty of moisture, and you may have this delicious fruit for five or six months in the year. But they must have food and moisture, or they will not furnish such rich store.

Alpine Red	Small, early, and suitable for cold and shady situations, 3s. 6d. per 100
Alpine White	Similar to above only in colour, 3s. 6d. per 100
British Queen	Fine high-flavoured variety, 5s. per 100
Carolina Superba	Resembles British Queen, larger, 5s. per 100
Duc de Malakoff	Very large, good, 3s. 6d. per 100
Eleanor, or Myatt's Eliza	Large and handsome, 5s. per 100
Empress Eugenie	Very large, rather coarse, 5s. per 150
Eclipse	Very fine, not to be surpassed, 5s. per 100
Fertilised Hautboy	Very large and fine, 1s. per dozen
Frogmore, late pine	Handsome, late variety, 5s. per 100
Keen's Seeding	Fine flavour, very hardy, 3s. 6d. per 100
La Reine	Fruit long and excellent, 5s. per 100
La Constant	Late and excellent, 5s. per 100
Marguerite	Splendid size, 3½ oz. each fruit, 3s. 6d. per 100
May Queen	Small, but perpetual bearer, 5s. per 100
Myatt's Pine Appel	Medium size, flavour magnificent, 5s. per 100
„ Surprise	Rather coarse, 5s. per 100
Oscar	Excellent flavour, great cropper, 3s. 6d. per 100
Omar Pasha	Rich flavour, fine, 5s. per 100
Prince Arthur	Fine free bearer, good flavour, 5s. per 100
Prolific Hautboy	Requires a cool position, 5s. per 100
Sir Harry	Large and excellent, 5s. per 100
Trotlope's Victoria	One of the best in cultivation, 5s. per 100
White Chilian	Large, sure bearer, and good flavour, 5s. per 100

ORANGE TREES,

GROWN BY

JAS. PYE, ESQ., Rocky Hall, Parramatta,

GRAFTED ON THE SEVILLE OR BITTER ORANGE.

Mr. PYE continues to use the Bitter Orange stock in preference to all others, and has had no cause to change his favourable opinion as mentioned in our Catalogue of last year.

The trees at Rocky Hall are pictures of health and vigour, and nothing can surpass the splendid yield of fruit produced by them.

Why Mr. Pye recommends the Seville Orange Stock:

It makes much better roots than the Lemon, and young trees on this stock do not suffer from removal like those grafted on the Lemon.

The Bitter Orange stock has a hardier constitution, and trees grafted on it are less liable to disease.

It imparts a delicate and agreeable flavour to the fruit.

Fruit gathered from young trees on this stock is smooth skinned, whilst that grown on the Lemon stock has a rough skin during the earlier stages of growth.

We can supply the following varieties two year old trees on Seville stocks :—

COMMON ORANGE—The most useful, hardiest, and best. 2s. 6d. each.

EMPEROR MANDARIN—A fine large variety. 3s. each.

THORNY MANDARIN—Best variety in cultivation; a great cropper, fruit juicy and sweet; fine thin skin. 3s. each.

SELECTED SEEDLING TREES. 2s. 6d. each.

LIST OF NEW ORANGE PLANTS.

1. NARANJA PERAMBUCANA
3. NARANJA BIGARADE ROYAL
4. NARANJA EMBIGO
6. NARANJA PRATA
7. NARANJA SELECTA

8. CITRUS VARIEGATUS
9. CITRUS COMERI
10. CITRUS NAVALA ACIDA
11. CITRUS NOBILIS

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

					s.	d.						s.	d.
Anona (Cherimoyer) ..	..	Rough fruited ..	..	2	6	Loquat ..	..	..	..	A useful culinary fruit ..	..	1	6
Artocarpus Integrifolia ..	..	(Jack Fruit) ..	..	5	0	Olive ..	..	..	..	Of sorts ..	..	2	0
Blackberry (English) ..	..	..	..	1	0	Pomegranate ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Cocoanut ..	..	Fruit for sowing ..	..	1	6	Raspberries, red and white, per 100, 20s.; each ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6
Diospyros Kakii ..	..	(Chinese Date Plum) ..	..	5	0								

CULINARY—USEFUL PLANTS AND ROOTS.

				s.	d.							s.	d.
Artichoke, Globe, per doz.	..	..	..	..	6	0	Marjoram, per doz.	..	..	..	..	6	0
„ Jerusalem	..	..	..	..	0	6	Mint	..	..	..	..	3	0
Asparagus, 2 to 3 years old, per 100	..	..	10s. to 12	0	0	Potatoes, sorts, (see List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabbage, of sorts, per 100	..	..	..	1	6	Potato Onions (market price)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cauliflower	..	..	..	2	6	Rhubarb, sorts, per doz.	..	..	..	..	6	0	
Celery	..	..	..	3	6	Sage, per doz.	..	..	..	..	6	0	
Garlic, per lb.	..	..	..	1	0	Sea Kale, per doz.	..	..	..	..	6	0	
Horse Radish	..	..	..	1	0	Thyme, per doz.	..	..	..	..	3	0	
Lavender	..	..	..	1	6	Tree Onion, per lb.	..	..	..	..	1	0	
Liquorice, each	..	..	..	3	6	Water Cress, per bundle	..	..	..	..	1	0	



DRACÆNA.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Hints to our Customers	2 to 4
The Storekeeper's Case of Seeds	5
Vegetable and Flower Seeds by Post	6
Garden Seeds	7 to 29
Dunnicliff's Potatoes	28 to 29
Miscellaneous	30 to 31
Our 20s. Case of Garden Seeds	32
Hedge Seeds	33
Agricultural Seeds	34 to 38
Grasses and other Field Crops described	39 to 45
Grass Seeds, for Permanent Pasture and Fattening Paddocks	46 to 48
Flowering Shrubs indigenous to Australia	48
New South Wales Hardwood Timber Trees	48 to 50
Flower Seeds	51 to 69
Beautiful Flowers from Seed	69 to 70
Flowering Bulbs	70 to 76
Garden Implements and Requisites	76 to 79

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS.

Palms, Dracenas, &c... .. .	80
Conifers and Taxads	80 to 81
Hardy Trees and Shrubs	82 to 86
Creepers and Climbers	86 to 87
Herbaceous Plants	88 to 89
Coloured Foliage Plants	89
Azaleas	89
Camellias	90
Roses	90 to 92
Dahlias	93
Pelargoniums	93 to 94
Fuchsias	95
Phloxes	95
Chrysanthemums	95
Verbenas	96

	PAGE.
Hedge Plants	96
Plants for Edging	96

FRUIT TREES.

Apples	97 to 99
Pears	99 to 100
Apricots.. .. .	100
Cherries.. .. .	101
Nectarines	101
Peaches	101 to 102
Plums	102 to 103
Mulberries	103
Figs	103
Medlars	103
Quinces	104
Almonds	104
Nuts	104
Guavas	104
Passion Fruit	104
Blackberries	104
Custard Apple	104
Raspberries	105
Currants	105
Gooseberries	105
Oranges.. .. .	105
Lemons and Limes	106
Shadlocks	106
Citrons	106
Bananas and Plantains	106
Grape Vines	106 to 107
Strawberries	107
Orange Trees from Rocky Hall	108
Miscellaneous Fruits	109
Useful Plants and Roots	109



A. H., & CO.'S PITT ST. ESTABLISHMENT, Opposite Tattersall's Hotel.
WHOLESALE STORES, CLARENCE STREET.